The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

No Conclusion Reached Upon the Funding Bill.

The Tennessee Question Resumed.

Brownlow Thinks Congress Won't Interfere.

Gen. Howard's Little Affair Being Sifted.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Bribe the Senate.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence Courier-Journal.]

THE FUNDING BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—Notwithstanding the pressure that has been brought to bear on members of Congress from the business interests of the country to have the funding bill acted on definitely one way or the other, the Committee on Ways and Means did not succeed in arriving at any conclusion on any feature of it when its consideration was resumed this morning. The bill, however, has been sufficiently discussed in committee to demonstrate the fact that not a single member of the Ways and Means Committee approves it in the shape in which it came from the Senate, and if any bill is reported at all from the committee it is pretty evident that it will be a substitute for the pending measure. Even then half a dozen Western members have bills prepared which they will offer in the House in lieu of it. In view of the uncertainty in business quarters, caused by the pending bill, it is believed that the committee will make an effort to dispose of it next week and report to the House.

THE TENNESSEE QUESTION

was resumed briefly to-day by the Reconstruction Committee in the way of hearing the statement of A. Boon, an ex-Union army officer, who has resided five years in that State, but who declared he had been forced to leave his home on account of his political opinions. He declared that he sustained Senter and opposed the Tennessee Legislature, but thought that the former's request for troops to preserve peace in the State should be granted. This witness' testimony was somewhat impaired by the submission of sworn documents, one being from a former partner stating that the witness had been obliged to leave his home on account of personal troubles, and that politics had nothing to do with it. It is manifest that nothing definite is to be done with Tennessee until Georgia is disposed of, and even then Senator Brownlow believes that Congress will not attempt to reconstruct the State.

PARAGUAY.

Another effort was made by the House Foreign Affairs Committee this morning to dispose of the long-pending controversy with Paraguay. A sub-committee some time since drew up a report sustaining our naval authorities and opposing the representations of Gen. McMahon, but the full committee have not been able to come to any final result. Besides, the death of Lopez, now generally credited, has detracted materially from the interest heretofore felt in the matter.

THE HOWARD INVESTIGATION

to-day heard the evidence of architect Mullett of the Treasury and Clark of the Capitol that the patent sand-brick of which the Howard University was built was not a fit material to be used. The architect of the building testified that he was required by General Howard to insert in the contract that it should be built of that material. The object of all this evidence is to show that after Howard had illegally drawn money from the Treasury to pay for building this university he insisted that it should be built of this patent brick, of which he was one of the owners, and, of course, received in the end pay for the same.

BRIBING SENATORS.

Witnesses were examined before the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day in the matter of the alleged attempt to bribe Senators to vote against the Bingham amendment to the Georgia bill. It appeared from the testimony that the publication of such a statement was made on the authority of one of the Senators from Georgia, that Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, had been approached with an offer of $10,000 worth of railroad bonds, provided he would abandon his support of the Bingham amendment and come out in opposition to it. The offer was refused, according to the story, and the party who was alleged to have made it was called, and from him it was learned that such an offer had been proposed, but not directly to Mr. Carpenter.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF GEORGIA.

At midnight, after a protracted debate, which was attended to the last by crowded galleries and nearly a hundred members of the House, the Senate voted on the Georgia bill, and in lieu of the Bingham amendment, which prohibited the extension of the time of the Georgia Legislature, adopted a substitute for the entire House bill, making the State government of Georgia provisional until next November, when a new election of members for the Legislature is to take place. The State is to remain unrepresented in Congress in the mean time. The new bill now goes to the House.

[To the Associated Press.]

LEGISLATION FOR THE SPANISH COLONIES.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A dispatch from Gen. Sickles, dated March 24th, says the official Gazette publishes a decree abolishing the regulations hitherto inforced in the colonies requiring proofs of the purity of blood as a requisite for admission to public employment, the schools, &c. Among the bills introduced in the Cortes is an electoral law for Porto Rico, one for the emancipation of slaves in the same island, and a similar one for Cuba is under consideration in the Council of Ministers.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

A hearty welcome is arranged for the State officers and members of the Ohio Legislature, expected to-night. They visit Mount Vernon to-morrow, and points of interest in the city on Thursday, and have a grand reception on Thursday evening at Masonic Hall. The President, General Sherman and other distinguished gentlemen will be present. The reception speeches will be made by Secretary Cox and Senator Thurman.

THE DOMINION.

Volunteers Parading—Red River Expedition—Transfer of the Northwest to Canada, &c.

MONTREAL, April 19.—The volunteers parade as usual, but there is no Fenian excitement.

The Papal Zouaves have offered their services to the Government.

The Prince Consort's Own Rifles, to which regiment Prince Arthur is attached, will form part of the Red River expedition.

The Daily News announces, semi-officially, that the transfer of the Northwest territory to Canada has been completed, Great Britain guaranteeing the peaceful transfer and possession thereof.

The steel battery for Red River is one specially constructed for the Abyssinian expedition.

Demands of the Winnipegers.

OTTAWA, April 19.—It is stated very material changes were made in the bill of rights sent by delegates Scott and Richott from Riell's council. Those delegates have not been received by the Government, nor is it probable that they will be. One of the demands made is for the cession of a large tract of land extending from Assiniboine river to the boundary line of the United States, to be set apart exclusively for the French population of the territory. Another demand is that no foreign troops shall be sent into the territory, but that to maintain peace one thousand residents of the territory be armed, equipped and paid by the Dominion Government.

Judge Black, it is said, will be received as a private individual, and not as an official of the Hudson Bay Company.

THE WEST.

The Sioux and Utes on the War Path—The Miners Threatened.

CHICAGO, April 19.—A communication received by Gen. Sheridan from Gen. Stanley, dated Fort Sully, Dakota Territory, March 13th, says the Sousare band of Sioux, numbering two hundred lodges, have come into that point, and are anxious to trade with the whites for guns, ammunition, &c. They openly avow their intention to make war upon the miners along the Muscle Shell and Yellow Stone rivers, and either kill them all or drive them off. The redskins complain that the whites are getting all their gold.

Advices from Fort Bridges, Wyoming Territory, state that the Uintah Valley Utes are preparing to make war upon the Arrapahoes. There are about two hundred lodges of the former, who will be joined by the White river Utes.

FORT LARAMIE, WYOMING, April 19.—Ten or twelve Indians came within sight and only six hundred yards from this post about 11 o'clock a. m. to-day and fired on a party of citizens, wounding one of them severely. A mounted detachment of twenty men have gone after them.

The Buffalo Grain Market.

BUFFALO, April 19.—The Western Elevating Company this afternoon passed the following resolution, that on and after April 20th, 1870, the prices for elevating grain will be one cent per bushel, which includes five days' storage; each succeeding five days or parts thereof, vessels are to pay one-fourth cent per bushel in addition to above charge for discharging.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.............WASHINGTON, April 19.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Disapproving of certain acts of the Idaho Legislature.

For the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan by the Wisconsin and other rivers.

Fixing the time for holding terms of Circuit Court in West Virginia and to establish certain post roads in Virginia.

INFLUENCING SENATORS.

MR. CHANDLER asked unanimous consent to amend the resolution passed yesterday directing inquiry as to whether corrupt means had been attempted to influence the votes of Senators on the Georgia bill. His amendment was that said committee be instructed to inquire whether rebels of the South have used any improper or corrupt means to secure the adoption of the so-called Bingham amendment.

MR. FERRY objected.

WINNIPEG.

MR. CHANDLER subsequently offered a resolution directing the President of the United States to appoint two or more diplomatic agents to open negotiations with the people of the Winnipeg country with a view to the annexation of that district to the United States, either as a Territory or a State.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

MR. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a substitute for the joint resolution relative to a voyage in the Arctic regions under the auspices of the Government. The substitute authorizes the President to organize and send out one or more expeditions for Arctic exploration toward the North Pole, and to appoint such person or persons as he may deem most fitted to command, to detail any officer of the public service to take part in same, and to use any public vessels suitable for the purpose. The scientific operations of the expedition are to be prescribed by the National Academy of Science. One hundred thousand dollars is appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MR. ROSS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a joint resolution providing for the sale of certain lands in Kansas alloted to New York Indians who removed thither.

THE GEORGIA BILL

was taken up at one o'clock, and discussed by Messrs. Fowler, Warner, Saulsbury, Edmunds, Schurz, and Thayer until recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Debate was continued by Messrs. Schurz and Trumbull, the latter closing the discussion in a speech of three hours.

At 11:20 the Senate proceeded to vote upon the funding amendment.

MR. WILSON moved to amend to strike out Mr. Bingham's proviso and insert a proviso extending the time of legislation until 1872.

MR. DOWERAY moved to amend Mr. Wilson's amendment by substituting therefor his amendment declaring the existing government of Georgia provisional, and constituting it the third military district, and providing for the election of a Legislature on November 15th, 1870.

MR. POMEROY'S substitute was agreed to—yeas, 37; nays, 24; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Anthony, Buckingham, Carpenter, Casserly, Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Edmunds, Ferry, Fowler, Hamilton (Md.), Hamlin, Harlan, Howe, Kellogg, McCreery, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Trumbull, Warner and Willey.

NAYS—Messrs. Boreman, Brownlow, Drake, Fenton, Flanagan, Hamilton, of Texas, Harris, Howard, Howell, McDonald, Morton, Nye, Osborne, Ramsey, Revels, Rice, Ross, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Williams, Wilson and Yates.

Messrs. Cameron, Gilbert and Chandler, against the amendment, paired off with Messrs. Bayard, Vickers and Conkling in favor of it.

Changes from previous votes were Brownlow to aye and Trumbull to nay.

Messrs. Cragin and Ramsey did not vote.

The question then being on the adoption of the amendment of Mr. Wilson, as amended by Mr. Pomeroy, and to strike out Mr. Bingham's amendment, it was determined affirmatively—yeas, 36; nays, 23.

MR. WILSON moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill indefinitely. Lost—yeas, 23; nays, 29.

MR. SUMNER moved to adjourn, remarking that the bill had been so changed that it would not be known by the oldest inhabitant. [Laughter.]

The motion was subsequently withdrawn.

MR. POMEROY then moved his amendment as a substitute for the whole bill. Carried—Yeas 38, nays 23.

MR. NYE congratulated the Democratic side upon having voted solidly to put Georgia back under military rule.

MR. THURMAN, on behalf of the Democratic side, declined to be led into discussion at this time.

MR. DRAKE offered an amendment authorizing the President to suppress domestic violence, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and to make municipalities responsible, in case of damages, for injury to persons or property within their limits and not suppressed by them. Rejected.

HOUSE.

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

MR. STEVENSON presented a petition from the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce for an appropriation to complete the Louisville and Portland canal, and for a release by the Government of the work to private enterprise for completion.

RESOLUTIONS.

MR. BUTLER offered a resolution abolishing income tax, etc. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

MR. JONES, of Ky., asked leave to offer a resolution of inquiry by what authority the Secretary of the Treasury purchased other United States bonds than for the Sinking Fund.

MR. KELSEY objected.

Some discussion followed between the members of the Post-office Committee relative to matters of difference in the committee as to the construction of the New York and Boston post-offices. The subject was finally tabled.

LOUISIANA ELECTION CASE.

The contested case of the First District of Louisiana was taken up. The previous question having been seconded, there were unmistakable signs of filibustering on the Democratic side.

MR. KERR stated that they would be satisfied with two hours' discussion.

The demand for the previous question was withdrawn. The case was then discussed by Mr. Stevenson in favor of Mr. Sypher and by Mr. Kerr in opposition to the report of the committee. Without action the House took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The tariff bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Various amendments were offered to the paragraph taxing scrap-iron, which was finally settled at $5 per ton for cast and $6 for wrought iron.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE FRESHET.

Sudden Rise in the Schuylkill, Lehigh, Mohawk, Chemung, Etc.—Stoppage of Railroad Trains—Loss of Life and Property.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—The Schuylkill at Manyunk rose ten feet yesterday. One house was washed away and a man named Rooney was drowned. The lower stories of mills were flooded, but the damage is not serious.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., April 18.—The water in Lehigh is subsiding without having done much damage. Miners in the Lehigh coal region will not suspend. Several miners in the Hazelton region, however, are drowned out and work temporarily stopped.

WILKESBARRE, April 19.—The Susquehanna has risen 20 feet, but there are no apprehensions of serious damage.

WAVERLY, N. Y., April 19.—Freshet in Chemung river. No trains on the Erie road have passed since yesterday. Slides occurred on the Pennsylvania and New York railroad. No trains arrived from Philadelphia last evening.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 19.—Mohawk river is higher than ever known. Part of the city and the flats bordering the river for miles, are submerged. People are moving to the upper stories and using boats to leave their houses.

CONCORD, N. H., April 19.—The Merrimac and other rivers are greatly swollen. Some bridges have been carried away. Railroads are damaged all over the State.

CUBA.

The Santiago Outrage—Arrests—Cespedes Deposed—A Manifesto—A Miracle at Magua—The Authorities Skeptical.

HAVANA, April 19.—The United States flagship Severn has gone to Santiago to inquire into the outrage on Phillips, the American Consul.

The iron-clad Dictator is expected at Havana before proceeding North.

Two Cubans, who arrived to-day from New Orleans, were arrested on landing at Havana.

Journals report on the authority of the Secretary of the Captain General that the insurgents no longer recognize Cespedes as the head of their government, and have offered the Presidency to Fortuna.

Five prominent Cubans of Puerto Principe have issued a lengthy manifesto to the insurgents advising them to lay down their arms.

At Magua, a village twenty miles from Havana, great excitement was caused by a report that the Virgin Mary appeared to two girls there during Holy Week. Large numbers of the pious and curious flocked to the house in which the girls lived. The attention of the police was called to the affair, and the Governor of the district, suspecting political design in the assembling of so many people, denounced the vision as an imposture, and compelled the people to disperse.

Release of Yerger on Bail.

JACKSON, MISS., April 19.—E. M. Yerger was brought before Chief Justice Shackelford, of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, on a writ of habeas corpus, and released on giving recognizance in $15,000.

NEW YORK.

Some Further Evidence in the McFarland Case.

Testimony Narrowed Down to the Kissing Point.

Exclusion of the Life Insurance Policy as Evidence.

Programme of the Fenian Congress.

Reception of the Remains of Burlingame.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The testimony of Mrs. Mason, the lady with whom Mr. and Mrs. McFarland boarded, occupied the attention of the court during the greater part of the day. In the course of her statement she said that when Mrs. McFarland informed her that she was going to leave her husband, witness replied, "I am very much surprised, for I think Mr. McFarland is very devoted to you." In response to this, Mrs. McF. said, "I know he is." During the cross-examination Judge Davis, referring to the discovery of the letters, inquired if the trunk was broken open. This question was objected to by the prisoner's counsel, whereupon Judge Davis said that very unjust aspersions had been cast on a lady [meaning Mrs. Calhoun], whose name had been mixed up in the case; that there had never been any criminal intercourse between Richardson and Mrs. McFarland, and that the prosecution were going to show McFarland's conduct from a time before the separation to the time of the shooting.

The Recorder—We are not here to try the matter between McFarland and Richardson, but whether the prisoner is guilty of murder, and what is the specific degree of his offence. I think I must exclude this question.

Mr. Graham, alluding to the remarks of the District Attorney, stated that no charge had been made against Mrs. Calhoun.

The Court—Have you not charged her with being a conspirator?

Mr. Graham—Yes, and her own handwriting proves it, and all that my associate, Mr. Spencer, said in his opening argument has been abundantly proven. And I will show you another thing about Mrs. Calhoun, but the time is not yet come. All that we have of her yet is her own handwriting.

Charles Anderson testified—I live in Newark, N. J.; in the spring and summer of 1868 I was living in Elizabeth, and knew a family by the name of Gilbert; had seen Mrs. McFarland there; she had a little boy with her; he was called Danny [likeness of Mrs. McFarland shown and recognized]. The house in which I lived was about two hundred yards from Mr. Gilbert's house; Mr. Richardson came there after Mrs. McFarland did.

Q.—Did you ever see them together there?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When and where was it?

A.—It was soon after Mr. Richardson came there. I saw Mr. Richardson coming along the street and Mrs. McFarland was going the other way; Richardson had a bouquet in his hand; when they met Richardson gave Mrs. McFarland the bouquet, and they then kissed each other. [Laughter.]

Q.—Did you see them together after that?

A.—I did, frequently; never saw them kiss after that; Richardson used to come there every afternoon, and Mrs. McFarland used to go the depot to meet him.

Q.—Did you frequently see him get in the house and stay there of nights?

A.—I don't know that he staid there over night.

Q.—Well, you saw him go in at night and go out in the morning, didn't you?

A.—I never saw him go out.

Q.—Then you saw him go in the house in the afternoon, and didn't see him go out again?

A.—Yes, sir.

Charles A. Hopkins sworn—I reside in Jersey City; am cashier of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; this is policy No. 5,254, which is the policy on the life of Albert D. Richardson, dated January 13, 1869, paid in 1870, and indorsed by Abby S. Richardson, formerly Abby S. McFarland, formerly Abby S. Sage.

The document was offered in evidence but was objected to.

The Recorder said he would hear Mr. Graham on the point.

Mr. Graham then addressed the court. He said that it was not Mrs. McFarland who was laying the plan for obtaining a divorce but Richardson, the villain who held her powerless in the palm of his hand. He regretted being compelled to speak disrespectfully of the dead, but he had no right to call Richardson a saint when it was proved that he lived the life of a devil. But he was not speaking of Albert D. Richardson dead, but Albert D. Richardson living. Mr. Graham continued speaking of Richardson, saying he had brought himself to a well-deserved grave, and that he (the speaker) would not wish to dishonor the earth by being buried beneath it if he had committed such deeds, but would choose to have his bones remain on top of the ground.

Here Mr. Davis interrupted him by asking the court what bearing these remarks had upon the case.

Mr. Graham still pressed on and said he intended to show how this man, Richardson, in 1867, put the connubial yoke on the neck of this woman, and how he never permitted her to be out of his sight except when she was under the roof of friends that were in league with him, where she was as safe as she would be in a prison. He would also show that this woman was forced out of this county and kept there by the co-operators, awaiting the divorce, and that Richardson declared that she should never live another hour with her husband.

The Recorder remarked that it was unjust to the memory of Richardson to speak of him in such terms as Mr. Graham had used, and it was wrong for him to charge Richardson, who was dead and not present to speak for himself, with acts that had not been proven, merely for the purpose of aiding his client.

Mr. Davis objected to the admission of the policy in evidence, and was sustained.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The money market was easy at 5@6 per cent. on call.

The Government bond market was strong.

The gold market was weaker, closing at 4 p. m. at 113¼. The rates paid for carrying were 3, 2, and 2½ per cent.

The stock market was dull throughout the day, and prices were lower on the leading stocks.

In Southern States' securities the market was quiet and firm.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The court room this morning was crowded as usual with a large number of ladies occupying seats within the railing, in a good position to hear the evidence, which is now about to become interesting. The insanity plea is given up for a while, and the testimony relating to the connection of Richardson with Mrs. McFarland is to be adduced. This no doubt caused the additional number of ladies present.

Mrs. Mason was again placed on the stand, and on being examined by Mr. Graham, testified that Mrs. McFarland received two letters, which came to witnesses' house for her that were postmarked Hartford, where Richardson was. Mrs. McFarland got to the back room after Mrs. Mason left it, and Richardson arrived soon after. Richardson came sooner than witness expected. He arrived in the night time; did not know who let him in. Mrs. McFarland told witness she was going to Boston. Witness remembered Mrs. McFarland telling her that she would not live with her husband any more. Witness remonstrated with her, saying that McFarland was a very devoted husband. McFarland came to the house and went with witness to Mrs. McFarland's room; saw prisoner take out some letters from her writing-desk; they were letters witness heard read from Mrs. Calhoun and Sinclair. He also took out of a trunk a likeness of Richardson, which he put back again. McFarland was very much agitated during the search. The prisoner asked witness how it was Mrs. McFarland came back. Witness explained, as she testified previously. Witness told McFarland of her seeing Richardson in Mrs. McFarland's room. Mrs. McFarland would go out, and leave Percy alone on some occasions. Richardson came to board about two weeks after the McFarlands; he said he would have three persons with him; they did come about nine o'clock every morning. Mr. McFarland was at home every night. Witness never remembered him to be away an evening; did not know what his office hours were, he used sometimes to come home at 2 o'clock, but generally at 4. Only remember one occasion in which Mr. McFarland went out after he came home in the evening. That time he went to market. Mrs. McFarland used to come home after witness had retired for the night. Witness went to bed about 9 o'clock. Mrs. McFarland generally did the cooking. Witness saw Mr. McFarland often doing it himself. Mrs. McFarland breakfasted with Richardson three days after she came back to live in the house. The breakfast was cooked by Mrs. McFarland. Witness remembers Richardson taking a piece of paper off of some clothes that the washerwoman brought in for both Richardson and Mrs. McFarland. The clothes were in the basket.

Mr. Graham here read a list of the clothes, showing of what they consisted.

Examination resumed—On the day Mrs. McFarland left with Percy she had a satchel on her arm. Mr. McFarland was alone in the house while Mrs. McFarland was at the theater. Percy used to be put to bed about 9 o'clock. He never was put to bed before his mother went out.

The cross-examination of Mrs. Mason was continued at length, without eliciting anything new. During its progress the Recorder suggested that cross-examination was not justified to this length, because it was immaterial whether facts stated by her to Mr. McFarland were true or not, but whether they were communicated or not to Mr. McFarland and the effect on his mind. The only possible use he could see for it was to clear Mrs. McFarland from aspersions thrown on her by this witness. They were not trying that issue in this Court.

Mr. Davis argued that they had a right to examine into facts. It was presumable that what this witness had told McFarland was true, however she might now be biased. But were they not at liberty, after the charges which had been thrown broadcast against Mrs. McFarland, to show there was no criminal connection between her and Richardson?

The court held that the examination must be limited to the issue in the case.

Mrs. Maria Benedict, Mrs. Ann McCormick, a washerwoman of Mrs. McFarland, and several other witnesses were examined, but the testimony was unimportant.

Wm. D. Morris, who termed himself "a Fifteenth amendment," formerly a servant in Mr. Sinclair's house, testified seeing Richardson and Mrs. McFarland kiss each other about Christmas, 1867.

Other testimony was given as to Mrs. McFarland's residing some time at Mrs. Gilbert's house in New Jersey in 1868, and that Mr. Richardson kissed her, and that Mr. Richardson accompanied Mrs. McFarland home several times from Winter Garden Theater.

Evidence as to a life insurance policy taken out by Richardson in the name of Mrs. McFarland was excluded by the Recorder, when the court adjourned. The defense will close to-morrow.

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

The Fenian Congress, O'Neill faction, will meet at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street, to-day at noon. The O'Neill party denounced the Savage party as impostors, and ridicule the do-nothing Congress at Chicago last week. It is claimed by Gen. O'Neill that the Chicago Congress had no power whatever to establish an executive committee, and that all its proceedings are void and worthless. The delegates from the Congress in Chicago will, however, be received to-day on exhibiting their credentials.

The private circular issued by Gen. O'Neill to the Circles, as President of the Brotherhood, distinctly instructs each Circle to send no money to headquarters until after the Congress, but to send with each delegate to Congress sufficient funds to purchase from one thousand to two thousand rounds of breech-loading ammunition, value $28 per one thousand. This, taken in connection with other facts, is extremely significant of an intended movement. Over three hundred and fifty delegates are expected to attend the Congress. The proceedings will be held with closed doors, and every effort will be made to secure secrecy.

It is stated that Gen. O'Neill's emissaries have been acting in concert with the Fort Garry insurgents during the last two months, and there is no doubt but that the sympathy of the entire Fenian organization is with Riell and his followers. O'Neill openly avows his sympathy with Riell, and says he will aid him when he can. It is stated that 20,000 stand of arms, with ample ammunition, have already been secured in Boston and New Orleans. It is asserted that other heavy purchases have been made, especially in the latter city. Part of these arms have been distributed in towns along the Vermont border, and another and larger portion shipped by Chicago, a few days ago, to some point on the northwestern frontier of Canada, in the vicinity of the Red River territory.

The proposed campaign, from what can be learned of it, embraces not only an invasion of Canada at a point between Toronto and Montreal, nearer to the latter city than the former, but also simultaneously an expedition to join the Reill forces and act in the northwestern territory. Telegrams are coming to this city from Chicago, Ill., and St. Paul, Minn., stating that supplies and ammunition are being forwarded to some point further out.

The O'Neill Fenian Congress assembled in the Masonic Hall to-day. Between forty and fifty delegates are present, representing circles in both Eastern and Western States. Credentials of delegates from the Chicago Convention were referred. Their admission is considered doubtful. Further proceedings are unknown, but the report is current that some twenty or thirty prominent officers leave to-night for the frontier, to take command of the advance guard.

REMAINS OF BURLINGAME.

The steamer Silesia arrived to-day, and brought the remains of Anson Burlingame, in charge of the oldest son. The Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee of the most prominent citizens to escort the body from Hoboken to the Boston boat. A similar committee was appointed by the Union League club, while still another committee is here from Boston to accompany the remains there. The body will probably be removed to-morrow. The remains of Burlingame were placed aboard the Silesia at Hamburg with almost entire absence of ceremony. Even the passengers were unaware of the presence of the illustrious dead.

THE BAPTISTS.

The National Baptist Educational Convention met in Brooklyn to-day, Hon. William Kelly presiding. Prof. Green, of Brown University, read an appeal to the leading men of the country for the endowment of Wooster Academy. Addresses were also delivered on the sphere and duty of education societies, by Rev. Dr. Bosworth; on the duty of the church to provide the most advanced teachers in the departments of science, by Prof. Loomis, of Lewisburg University; on the question of fellowship for eminent scholarship, by Rev. Dr. Hovey, and on the university of the nineteenth century, by Professor Anderson, of Rochester University.

SHIPPING EXPLOSIVE OILS.

Two men named Komp and Laige have been held to bail charged with shipping explosive oils by the steamer George Washington for New Orleans without properly marking them. It appears the oils took fire at sea, and the vessel and cargo were damaged several thousand dollars.

SUCCESSFUL STRIKE.

The strike of the drivers of the Belt railroad is successful, the company having rescinded the obnoxious orders.

DESTROYED BY STORM.

Several houses were demolished in Brooklyn yesterday by the storm.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The house of a German named Pfugel, at Bull's Ferry, was destroyed by an incendiary fire early this morning. The whole family were obliged to leap to the ground for safety. One child was fatally injured.

ARRIVED.

The steamer St. Laurent, from Brest on the 9th, arrived.

CARLOTTA PATTI

made her operatic debut to-night.

Anniversary Celebration.

WORCESTER, April 19.—The anniversary of the passage of the Sixth regiment through Baltimore in 1861 was celebrated by service to-day.

The Sumac Trade in Virginia.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

From a conversation with a gentleman in this city engaged in the preparation of sumac for market, we learn that the trade in that article in Virginia is becoming a most important one. The leaves, the part of the plant used in commerce, are gathered principally by the very poor people, white and colored, and the business is to them a source of great relief. This gentleman informed us that he kept an account of the amount paid out last season in sums of less than one dollar, and it footed up about $7,000. It grows spontaneously, and all that is paid for it to the gatherers is clear profit. It is estimated that from $250,000 to $300,000 was paid for the raw material last fall. It is ground and prepared for use here, is shipped to New York and sold to tanners for from $85 to $100 per ton. The only competition our dealers meet in the market is from the importers of Sicily sumac, which sells for from $140 to $160 per ton. In Sicily sumac is cultivated, and its quality is superior to that grown here. There is a tariff of two cents per pound on Sicily sumac, and we see that it has been recommended to abolish this tariff and admit it free of duty. This would have the effect of cheapening it to an extent that would drive the Virginia article out of the market, and the State would lose the benefit of the quarter of a million of dollars which now comes here and is distributed amongst the very poorest classes of our population. It is probable that the increasing value of the article will stimulate its cultivation in the State, and we are satisfied from what we have seen in our own section that it would be, if the tariff on Sicily sumac is not removed, as profitable, if not more profitable, than any other crop that can be raised. Extensive preparations have been made in this and other cities to prepare it for market, and we hope to see the business encouraged by the Government.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, April 20.

Trains will commence to make direct hourly trips to Louisville via the bridge to-morrow.

A complaint was filed against Henry Going, colored, yesterday, for shaving on Sunday.

The friends of E. M. Hubbert say they will run him as an independent candidate for Councilman in the Second Ward next month.

John Tenny, the man who repudiated the bolters, has bolted himself, it is said, and will run for Councilman, in the Sixth ward, as an independent candidate.

Horace Scott, Dillard Ricketts, and R. J. Bright were in the city yesterday, and attended the laying of the first rail of the New Albany and St. Louis air-line railway, which commenced at State street and Railroad avenue at the terminus of the Jeff. road.

On Monday afternoon, in Louisville, H. N. Gifford, proprietor of the New Albany Commercial, and James P. Luse, late of the same paper, met in the office of lawyer James Smith for the first time since a certain publication appeared in the New Albany Ledger, to the effect that Gifford had denounced Luse at Indianapolis as "a dirty dog and a big liar." They met accidentally. Luse approached Gifford in a threatening manner, inquiring if such statement of the Ledger was true. Angry words ensued, when Luse struck a heavy blow with his fist at Gifford. Gifford being an artful dodger ducked his head, the blow just grazing his ear, and, taking advantage of this, Gifford leveled one under Luse's chin, upsetting the surveyor, who measured his length on the floor. The engagement had now become general, when Col. A. J. Hawhe and James Smith parted the combatants. Gifford walked off, leaving Luse to be rubbed down and doctored.

FOREIGN.

Serious Illness of Count Von Bismarck.

Fearful Tornado at Lisbon.

Death of the Duchess of Barry.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

[BY OCEAN CABLE.]

PRUSSIA.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF COUNT BISMARCK.

BERLIN, April 19.—Count Von Bismarck is very ill at his country seat in Pomerania. A consultation of physicians has been summoned.

PORTUGAL.

A FEARFUL TORNADO.

LISBON, April 19.—The city was visited by a fearful tornado on Sunday night, which caused great loss of property. Some persons were killed and many injured in the streets. The shipping in the Tagus suffered severely. Many vessels were wrecked and nearly all more or less damaged. No American vessels are reported lost. The British fleet rode out the storm without injury. The South American steamer reports much loss to the shipping at Buenos Ayres from a violent tempest, but no vessels from the United States are mentioned.

ENGLAND.

DEATH OF A DIPLOMAT.

LONDON, April 19.—Hon. Julian H. C. Fane, formerly Secretary of the British Embassy at Paris, died to-day.

EMIGRANTS

Ten steamers leave Liverpool for the United States this week, taking out 6,500 emigrants.

STEAMER MISSING.

Much anxiety is felt for the safety of the new steamer Sirius, ninety days out from Calcutta for Liverpool. Nothing heard from her since she sailed.

A CARLIST CONVENTION.

It is said the adherents of Don Carlos, of Spain, are to assemble in Geneva this week.

THE TURF—NEWMARKET RACES.

Horoscope won the fifty-sovereigns plate and Monavia the three-year old sweepstakes. Sabinus is the favorite for the Newmarket handicap to-morrow.

The Times says the edict prohibiting two-year olds racing before May 1st produces a marked falling off in entries and number of events, and that, in consequence, the Newmarket Craven meeting has offered a programme far below the ordinary form.

FRANCE.

DISCUSSION ON THE PLEBISCITUM.

PARIS, April 19.—Discussion on the plebiscitum was opened in the Senate yesterday and will be continued to-day. Nothing of importance has been reached yet, and it is not believed the subject will be finally disposed of to-day.

A committee of the international association of workmen held a meeting last evening to decide what course it was desirable to take with relation to the plebiscitum. After a short debate, it resolved to abstain from voting altogether.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF BARRY.

All the legitimist journals of France appear this morning dressed in mourning on account of the death of the Duchess of Barry yesterday.

A DIPLOMATIC REMARK.

A remark made by Viscount Gueronniere in the Senate yesterday excites much comment in diplomatic circles. According to an official report of his speech he declared that Europe was tranquil only when France was satisfied. To this he added the following words, which do not appear in the Journal Officiel: "And that France may be content each power must be in its place." The Paris journals say the meaning of this may be made clear after the plebiscitum is taken.

A MANIFESTO

has appeared, signed by seventeen deputies of the left and seven representatives of the French press, advising the people to vote "no" on the plebiscitum.

GENERAL DISARMAMENT.

It is asserted that as soon as the plebiscitum is adopted Prince Napoleon will be sent to St. Petersburg to urge a general disarmament.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL

has gone to Fontainbleau.

IRELAND.

SEIZURE OF GUNPOWDER.

DUBLIN, April 19.—A large lot of powder was seized by the authorities at the little village of Connell, on the Liffey, yesterday. It is supposed to have been collected by the Fenians.

A PRINTERS' STRIKE.

The printers who were on a strike have resumed work, advance pay having been conceded.

GREECE.

THE VICTIMS OF BRIGANDAGE.

ATHENS, April 19.—Of the party recently captured by brigands near Marathon, the ministers and Mrs. Lloyd have been released. The brigands detain the other prisoners until a ransom for all is obtained.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 19, P. M.—Consols 94¼ for money; 94⅜ on account. American securities quiet; 62s 88¼; 65s 87⅝; 67s 89⅛; 10-40s 86; Erie 20⅜; Illinois Central 113; Great Western 28. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 11⅛d; Orleans 11⅜@11⅝d; sales, 10,000 bales. Manchester market steady. Wheat—California white and red western No. 2 at 7s 9d; winter, 8s 6d. Receipts since last report, 60,000 quarters; 50,000 American. Flour—western, 19s 9d; common No. 2 mixed, 30s 6d. Oats, 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 36s 9d. Pork 97s. Beef 106s. Lard 68s 9d. Cheese 72s 6d. Bacon 57s 6d for Cumberland cut. Spirits turpentine 1s 2d; refined 1s 5½d. Tallow 44s@44s 3d. Turpentine 28s 9d.

LONDON, April 19.—Tallow flat, 44s 6d@44s 9d. Sugar 32s on spot; 27s 6d@27s 9d afloat. Calcutta linseed, 59s 6d. Linseed oil firmer, but not higher.

FRANKFORT, April 19.—Bonds flat at 95.

PARIS, April 19.—Bourse firm. Rentes 74f. 72c.

HAVRE, April 19.—Cotton quiet.

ANTWERP, April 19.—Petroleum flat at 50¾.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, April 19.—The City of Cork, from New York to Liverpool, touched here. All well.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 19.—The steamship Denam, of the North German Lloyd, from New York, has arrived.

LONDONDERRY, April 19.—The steamship Nestorian, from Portland, Maine, to Liverpool, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 19.—The steamship Berlin from Baltimore for Bremen, has arrived.

GLASGOW, April 19.—The submerged masts recently seen off Troon have since been demonstrated to belong to some schooner.

CINCINNATI.

Congregational Conference—Inventors and Inventions.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—The Miami Congregational Conference began its semi-annual meeting here to-day.

Col. Fisher, Commissioner of Patents, delivered his lecture on inventors and their inventions to a large audience to-night, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

PETROLEUM FOR FUEL.

A New and Remarkable Invention.

[Washington Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

The question of utilizing crude petroleum for the purposes of fuel, which has attracted the attention of many scientific and practical minds ever since the discovery of that article, seems at least to be in a fair way of solution. For the last eight months two citizens of Chicago, R. M. Whipple and Thomas S. Dickerson, have been engaged in perfecting a process for using petroleum as a fuel for almost any mechanical or industrial purpose, and such a degree of success has attended their efforts, that the full realization of this long-sought idea seems at last accomplished. The great difficulty which has stood in the way of all previous efforts in this direction, and that which caused the Secretary of the Navy, in 1867, to condemn all the elaborate tests made upon the naval steamers placed at the disposal of inventors, was carbonization, as that report remarked:

"The fact came out in the experiments made with all kinds of inventions that the petroleum, when subjected to the furnace temperature, threw down a portion of its carbon in the solid state, and in sufficient quantities to close the tubes in about forty-eight hours, and often in much less time."

Now this new process does not bring the petroleum in contact with the fire at all. By a most ingenious and exceedingly simple machine, it is first evaporated into hydro-carbon gas or vapor, and that gas is conducted to the fire-box by ordinary pipes, and there burned as you would burn ordinary gas under a kettle in a gas stove. The process of evaporation, and its product, is the secret of this new discovery. In brief, it is as follows: Steam is taken from the boiler, and by a pipe passed into the fire-box, where it is forced through a small iron cylinder, known as the super-heater, which increases the temperature of the steam to 500 or 700 degrees, or still higher, if required. Thence it passes through a pipe into a cylindrical generator about four feet high and two and a half feet in diameter, and which contains six hundred copper tubes of about half an inch in diameter. The steam passes into these tubes, and the oil is contained in the spaces around the tubes. The intense heat generates the oil into a gaseous vapor with great rapidity. As fast as generated the vapor passes into a receiver, which incloses the generator like a water jacket, then rising through a layer of sponges in the dome of the machine to steady the flow, the gas passes into a pipe which conveys it to the fire-box, and escapes through a frame of burners, like ordinary gas, and there burns with a force that produces a flame and heat far superior and greater than any ever produced with coal. In addition to this—and forming one of the most, if not the most valuable features of the invention—just at the point in the dome where the vapor passes into the pipe which conveys it to the fire-box, a jet of this super-heated steam is turned into the same pipe, and at its high temperature and under the same pressure that is upon the boiler, it readily fuses or mingles with the carbon vapor, and both pass into the fire-box, where they are both consumed, producing the most perfect combustion ever achieved on so large a scale. Now, this sounds like an assertion that steam is actually burned, at which experts and chemists will laugh. But call it what you will, here is the result, viz: That when little or no steam is fused with the carbon vapor, the fire is an immense volume of flame, sometimes thirty or forty feet long, with great radiating heat, and combustion imperfect—though immensely better than coal—as indicated by the unconsumed carbon passing off in smoke. But when this superheated steam is mingled with the carbon, the consumption of oil is largely reduced, the fire is concentrated right under the boiler, the flame is an almost pure blue hydrogen flame, the heat is thrown upward instead of outward, and the combustion is complete—no smoke or steam being visible from the smoke stack. It is this phenomenon which has sent the wits of some of the most renowned experts who have examined it a "wool-gathering." Among the recent visitors have been men of such reputation and position as Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, Alban C. Stimers, Esq., the Naval Engineer, and William Orton, Esq., President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and others. It is the opinion of some of these gentlemen, from such examination as they have been able to give it, that the fusion of the steam and gas under pressure and at such high temperature causes the hydrogen and oxygen of the steam to find new affinities in the carbon vapor, and that a chemical change takes place which results in this beautiful and perfect combustion. However this may be, the inventors can afford to let the chemists settle that question for the scientific world. The results they produce are of the most gratifying character to the practical world. For the past six months this process has driven a thirty-five horse power engine at a foundery in this city, at a very large saving over bituminous coal. It is undoubtedly adapted to many other practical uses, to which it will be speedily applied. These machines have now been constructed, and one will be put into operation at once in Philadelphia, and another in New York. The right to use the process for the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Kansas has been sold to wealthy capitalist, who are now engaged in developing the invention. It is altogether likely to be heard from again very speedily, and, if any faith can be put in present indications, it promises to be one of the most important, practical, and scientific achievements of the age.

A Mob Burns a Desperado.

A notorious desperado and murderer, accounts of whose villainy and cruel deeds of blood have often been chronicled in the California and Arizona papers, has at last been overtaken by justice, and a summary and fearful punishment administered for his numerous crimes. He was known as the "Arizona Ruffian," and feared by everybody. A few years ago, he robbed an old San Francisco jeweler of $30,000 worth of jewelry, after beating him nearly to death. The police searched for the villain for months, and finally caught him at Fort Prescott, Arizona, where he had just arrived from Mexico. He was a tall, raw-boned individual, named John Kelley. While confined at the fort, which is situated on a rocky precipice, fifty feet above a stream, he broke from his guard-house one night, dashed past the sentinel, and leaped boldly over the cliff, escaping without injury. He was next heard of at the Santa Rita mine in Arizona, where he worked at blacksmithing and tried to stab the Superintendent of the mine, a Mr. Grosvenor. Before leaving he took one of the employes of the mines to his rooms, where he opened his trunk and exhibited to him eighteen pairs of human ears, which he said he had cut from the heads of eighteen persons that he had killed; and said he had taken an oath to increase the number to twenty-five ere he stopped. Several months ago he brutally murdered a family of four persons near El Paso del Norte for the sake of a few dollars. He was finally captured at Arizona by some of the inhabitants, who quickly wreaked their vengeance on him. He was taken into a wood some distance from the city, where they tied one end of a rope to the limb of a tree, and to the other fastened Kelley by the heels, so that his head hung within a few feet of the ground. They then built a slow fire under him and allowed him to remain suspended until death put an end to his existence.

☞ The vitality statistics of Michigan have just been published. The fact brought out that will strike the reader as the most singular is, that the professional men were the longest-lived class. The average age of clergymen and physicians was 59 years, while that of farmers was 51.27 years, being even less than that of shoemakers, whose average age was 55.50. Clerks enjoyed a shorter life than any other class, only 33.14 years being allotted to them. Of the various diseases that swept away the people, consumption was the most fatal, its victims numbering 841, out of a total number of deaths of 6,336.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, April 20.

Judge Mathews had but one offender before him yesterday—a [illegible] orderly, at $9 90.

John Moffatt, of Urbana, O., of whom the press of Ohio and Canada speak in very flattering terms as a temperance and popular lecturer, was in this city yesterday. He will deliver a free temperance lecture in Holmes & Thas' Hall to-morrow night.

A conference meeting of believers in the second coming of Christ to reign on the earth, in Southern Indiana, will commence at the Christian Tabernacle in this city on Thursday, the 5th day of May. Several able preachers of that peculiar faith will be in attendance, who will address the public.

The preparations for the Catholic Fair are proceeding with great energy and expedition. The enterprising and indefatigable ladies having the matter in charge are confident that it will be a success in every respect. The fair commences in Mozart Hall next Monday, and will continue through the week.

The stock company for the organization of a wagon manufactory have been actively engaged in getting stock subscriptions. John S. Hall, Howard & Read, Dr. John Gordon, of Jeffersonville, and John B. Ford, of New Albany, are concerned in the enterprise, and there is little doubt that it will become a reality.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Council met in regular session last evening. Present, Mayor Sparks, Councilmen Kelgwin, Ingram, Plumadore, Beck, Stell, Diffendaffer, Stratton, Burk, Northcutt, Cole and John H. Anderson, our red-hot City Clerk.

The resolution of Mr. Ingram to adopt a uniform system of grade as follows: "So as to descend from the Ohio river to a point near Market street heretofore established by the Council, be continued, and that the streets be graded to descend to the lowest natural ground at or near Tenth street, and from that point said streets shall be graded to ascend to the northern boundaries of the city, and that all other streets be graded to conform to the same."

The resolution met with opposition from Messrs. Burk and Cole. It was defeated by six nays and four ayes.

The Finance Committee reported favorably on the claim of Dr. W. H. Holland, amounting to over $186. It seems that Dr. Holland bought a certain piece of property at a delinquent tax sale, and has paid the taxes on said lot for six years past. The former owner of the property brought suit for possession of the lot. The Circuit Court sustained the plaintiff, and decided the sale to be illegal, as the Treasurer failed to state in the deed that he had exhausted all the personal property of the delinquent before selling the real estate. Consequently, Dr. Holland has paid taxes on said property which did not belong to him legally; wherefore he comes and prays that said sum of $186 be refunded, which the Finance Committee recommended to be done, and that said property be placed on the delinquent list.

Messrs. Stratton and Diffendaffer thought the recommendations of the committee could not be adopted, that the Treasurer has received the taxes on said property, and it, therefore, could not be placed on the delinquent.

Messrs. Ingram and Kelgwin contended that the taxes had been collected erroneously, and therefore a lien shall lay against the property until the taxes have been paid legally.

On motion of Mr. Bark, the whole matter was referred to the City Attorney.

The Committee on Flood-gates reported progress.

To the committee on city hall, further time was granted.

Capt. Wm. Patterson, chief of the fire department, recommended that two new fire cisterns be dug, one at Spring and Chestnut streets, and one at Spring and Maple streets. Received.

The resignation of Wm. H. Howard, city engineer, was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Beck, an election to fill the vacancy was entered into.

Richard Green and J. Johnson were nominated.

The vote being taken, it resulted as follows: Green, 6; Johnson, 2; C. R. Armstrong, 1. Mr. Green was declared duly elected.

The contract for the paving and grading of the sidewalks on Locust, between Chestnut and Mapel streets, at $2 40 per square, was confirmed.

The Mayor next presented a number of sealed bids for the improvement of Pearl street. This fated street is doomed to innumerable difficulties. A question arose as to the manner in which the bid should be given out—whether it should be accorded as a whole or if different parts of the improvement should be awarded to the person bidding the lowest terms on any particular portion of the work.

After a great deal of discussion, the bids were opened with the understanding that the contract was to be awarded to Michael Kennedy.

Stepping stones were asked by the citizens of the First ward, to be placed across Second street, on the east side of Illinois avenue. Referred.

Harry Sage was granted permission to improve the curb and stepping stones in front of his property on Mulberry street, above Market.

A few bills were allowed, and the Council adjourned.

RAILWAY NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FORT WAYNE AND PACIFIC R. R.

ROCHESTER, IND., April 19.—The election for appropriating sixty thousand dollars in aid of the Fort Wayne & Pacific railroad through Fulton county was carried by a majority of three hundred and fifty. The counties along the line through this State will undoubtedly vote their local aid, and the work will begin by the 1st of June. When completed this will be one of the best roads in the country, being the most direct route from New York to Omaha.

NEW YORK STATE AID.

ALBANY, April 19.—The various railroad grants of state aid received final passage in the Senate to-night.

AUGUST ELECTION.

For Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court.

M. LIEBER is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court at the ensuing election, subject to the nominating convention. ap15 dte

F. HAGAN is a candidate for re-election as Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court. ap15 dte

GEN. W. L. JACKSON is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court.

For Sheriff.

BARRY N. GOOSE is a candidate for Sheriff at the August election, 1870. ap17 dte

THOMAS SHANKS is a candidate for Sheriff of Jefferson County, subject to the action of the Democratic convention. ap16 dte

JOHN M. MARTIN, the present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. ap5 dte

For Coroner.

Dr. R. A. SHADBURN is a candidate for Coroner of Jefferson county, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. ap15 d1m*

For County Assessor.

JOS. F. NEWKIRK is a candidate for the office of Assessor in Jefferson county at the next August election. ap1 deod3m*

For Clerk of City Court.

J. LOUIS BRADY is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the City Court, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention. ap15 dtc

G. C. SHADBURNE is a candidate for Clerk of the City Court. ap13 dte

JAS. P. CHAMBERS is a candidate for City Court Clerk at the August election, 1870. ap15 dte

Please announce WM. ARCHEY COCKE as a Democratic candidate for Clerk of City Court. ap12 dte

JOHN C. LORAN is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Louisville City Court, subject to the Democratic Convention. mh26 dtc

We are authorized to announce PHIL. TOMPPERT, JR., as a candidate for re-election as Clerk of the City Court. mh25 dte

For County Court Clerk.

ERNEST TROLL is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Jefferson County Court, subject to the nomination of the Republican convention should one be held. ap5 dte

C. B. SHEPHERD is a candidate for Clerk of County Court. ap4 dtf

CHAS. M. THRUSTON is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the August election. ap5 dte

THOMAS E. MASSEY will be a candidate before the Democratic Convention, for the nomination of Clerk of the Court of Jefferson county. mh23 dtd

We are authorized to announce JAMES GUTHRIE as a candidate for County Court Clerk at the August election. ap13 dte

Col. R. H. THOMPSON is a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Jefferson County at the next August election. ap5 d2m

Col. WILL L. CLARKE is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the coming August election, subject to the action of the Democratic convention.

JOHN THATCHER is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August election. fe19 dte

For County Assessor.

We are authorized to announce WM. H. SHIVELY as a candidate for County Assessor, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. ap15 d1m*

Esquire JOHN HARRISON is a candidate for re-election as Assessor of Jefferson county before the Democratic Convention. ap14 d1m*

For Jailer.

JOHN SWINDLER is a candidate for Jailer at the August election. ap15 d1m*

We are authorized to announce ANDY J. MUSSELMAN as a candidate for Jailer, subject to the nomination of a convention should one be held. ap8 dtf

For Jailer, August election, 1870,

AMBROSE E. CAMP.

ap1 dte

Capt. D. S. MARTIN is hereby announced as a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county. Election in August, 1870. mh27 dte

JEFF WILLIAMS is a candidate for Jailer at the August election. mh20 d1m*

For Judge of County Court—Election of August Next.

We are authorized to announce W. B. HOKE, the present incumbent, as a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Jefferson County Court. ap5 dte

JEFF. BROWN announces himself a candidate for Judge of the Jefferson County Court at the next August election. ja1 dtf

For County Attorney.

Capt. N. A. HUMBER is a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the action of a Democratic convention. ap7 dte

JAS. T. BRAMLETTE is a candidate for County Attorney of Jefferson county. ap4 dte

FRANK MAGUIRE is a candidate for the office of County Attorney, subject to the action of a Democratic convention. ap5 dte

W. B. ABBOTT is a candidate for County Attorney for Jefferson County, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention, should one be held. mh30 d1m*

We are authorized to announce J. J. ALLNUTT as a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention should one be held. mh29 dtc

We are authorized to announce ALBERT S. WILLIS a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. mh26 dte

Editors Courier-Journal:

Announce me a candidate for re-election to the office of County Attorney for Jefferson county, subject to the action of a Democratic convention if one be held. mh17 dte J. G. WILSON.

We are authorized to announce Col. CLARENCE J. PRENTICE as a candidate for County Attorney, Election in August next. mh5 dte

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WALL PAPERS,
LARGEST SELECTION
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
NO ONE CAN OR SHALL UNDERSELL US.
68 Main Street, between Second and Third,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
ap1 deodtf

Large Closing Sale of Furniture!
AT COST PRICES!
By JOHN SIMM & CO.
The large and varied assortment of first-class Furniture now in our establishment will be offered for sale, for cash, at manufacturers' prices, until the 1st of May next. The goods are of our own manufacture, and consist of the various articles of Household Furniture, of superior workmanship, material, and design. A rare opportunity is offered purchasers of obtaining at moderate prices the best character of Furniture in this city.
On the 4th of May the remaining stock, with the business, will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder. Terms at sale.
JOHN SIMM & CO.,
305 Main St., bet. Eighth and Ninth.
ap14 dtf 1stp

LOUISVILLE Chemical Works
Established 1857. Organized Jan. 3, 1870.
OFFICE AND LABORATORY
13th and HIGH STS. NEAR THE RAILROAD BRIDGE.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
THE LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS
Are prepared to manufacture and supply the trade with all
Chemicals
Used in Medicine and the Arts,
ALL
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS
Used in Medicine,
And a full assortment of
Bernum's Perfumery, Fine Soaps, Cosmetics, Toilet Articles, &c.
ap8 eodtf

Trade Mark for the United States
BEST SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON J. & P. COATS' WARRANTED 200 YARDS.
BEST SIX-CORD.
For sale by all dealers in
DRY GOODS & NOTIONS.
fe10eod3m

JOHN M. CARSON & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
153 Green street, between Fourth and Fifth,
ap8 eod1m LOUISVILLE, KY.

C. B. & J. F. MITCHELL,
Commission Merchants,
87 and 89 Leonard St.,
NEW YORK.
Shawsene D. D. D. Ginghams;
Plaids and Checks;
Rhode Island Kerseys;
Kentucky Jeans (a full line);
Kennett Stripes;
Greer's Checks in all Nos.;
Shirtings, Osnaburgs;
Balmoral Skirts, Shirtings;
[illegible]
Orders solicited and filled at lowest prices.
[illegible]

INSURANCE.
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Home Office No. 44 North Third Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
(Organized September, 1867.)
Assets January, 1870, nearly..............$500,000
Losses paid to date..............42,000
$100,000 deposited with Auditor of Kentucky, as a general fund to secure Policy Holders.
ALL policies non-forfeiting after one premium has been paid. No restrictions on travel or residence. Thirty days grace given on renewals. Dividends declared annually on contribution plan. All kinds of life and endowment policies issued. Security unquestionable. Economy well demonstrated. Prudence faithfully adhered to. Liberality justly dealt out to all. These are some of the features of the "Mississippi Valley."
JOHN W. FINNELL, Pres't.
CHAS. F. FECHTER, Sec'y.
S. H. GARVIN, M. D., Act. Med. Adviser.
mh28 deod1m

SAFES.
KENTUCKY SAFE MANUFACTORY.
GIBSON & HEMLER,
The only manufacturers in Louisville of
Fire Proof, Fire and Burglar Proof, and Burglar Proof Safes, see Sargent's Celebrated Bank Locks, also make
Bank Vaults, Jail Work, &c., &c.
All work guaranteed as represented.
91 & 93 Green St., opp. Custom-house,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
mh23 deod1m

HOTELS.
J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.
U. S. HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.,
BURTON & STOCKTON.........PROPRIETORS
This Hotel has been
REFITTED AND FURNISHED.
oc17 dtf

BEN. ELLIS..........1870..........T. H. ELLIS.
ELLIS HOUSE,
Bardstown, - - - Kentucky.
BEN. ELLIS & SON, Proprietors.
THIS hotel has been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished. ap5 dtf

LAWYERS.
THO. E. BRAMLETTE. R. T. DURRETT.
BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office at 99½ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,
LOUISVILLE..........KENTUCKY.
WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. sed dtf

COAL.
100,000 Bushels Coal for Sale.
WE have on hand 100,000 bushels of the best brands of Pittsburg Coal for family use and manufacturing purposes. All those wishing to purchase will consult their interest by giving us a call.
THOMAS JAMES & CO.,
Office, No. 86 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.
Scales at the foot of First street. ja26 dtf

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $2 00 per line per month.
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK, manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts. ja26 dtf
DORR, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.
GARDENS designed and laid out. B. Grove Twenty-sixth street. fe9 d1m*
JOYCE & MARINE, Marble Works, No. 109 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth.
LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 233 st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DORRN, Prop'rs.
LANEDAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth
MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 76 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

LADIES, ATTENTION!
Gents' Linen Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, 25c;
Alexander Kid Gloves, $1;
Muslin Curtains, 50 and 75c per yard;
Lace Flounces, Tidies, Corsets,
Thread Edgings,
Muslin Ruffles, Lace Collars.
In great variety, at very low prices, at
CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'
Cheap Lace Store,
103½ Fourth St.
ap10

CANCERS! CANCERS!
DR. W. C. COUDEN,
OF Louisville, Ky., removes Cancer without pain or the use of the knife. Send for a copy of the Cancer Journal (inclosing stamp) giving particulars of the mode of treatment, and a large list of persons who have been permanently cured; cases of 1 year to 25 years' standing.
Address
Dr. W. C. COUDEN,
125 Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.
mh5 deod3m&w3m

DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER
The standard reputation attained by this unrivaled and infallible Yeast Powder during twelve years past is due to its perfect purity, healthfulness, and economy. Put up in tins, actual weight, as represented, and will keep for years.
The quantity requires for use is from one-fourth to one-half less than other Baking Powders.
Sold by Grocers throughout the United States.
DOOLEY & BROTHER,
Manufacturers and Proprietors,
mh12 WeSa3m 69 New street, New York.

Shelby County Bonds!
THE bonds of Shelby county, issued for the benefit of the Shelby Railroad Company, bear 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of Louisville. The law authorizing their issue has been approved by a judgment of the Court of Appeals, and we thus have the assurance that they are a mortgage upon $8,000,000 of property. We are selling them at 90 cents and accrued interest. There is no safer or cheaper bond upon the market. They may be registered at the option of the holder. For sale by the banks and bankers of the city of Louisville, and by JAS. A. EDWARDS & CO., Shelbyville, Ky. ap7 deod1m

Cabinet Manufacturers,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WE established our Manufactory of Fine Cabinet Furniture in 1833 at No. 261 South Second st. Philadelphia, and still continue the business in all its branches with increased facilities.
MOORE & CAMPION,
Store No. 261 South Second st.
[illegible] Factory Nos. 261 & 263 Levant st.

FOR
PARASOLS
AND
LACE MANTELS,
GO TO
S. BARKER & CO.'S,
109 & 111 FOURTH ST.
ap6 lstdeodtistp

M. ARON,
Cloak and Silk Store,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
112 Market st., south side, bet. 3d and 4th.
Ladies' Silk Cloaks,
Lace Shawls and Sacques,
Latest Style Spring Arabs,
Suits.
Special attention paid to the making of Suits, in Silk, Linen, Pique, Water-proof, etc.
Guipure Laces, Gimps, Fringes, etc.
Silk Suits of Heavy Kept Silk for $50.
mh27 SuWe&Frim

LUMBER! LUMBER!!
WM. STEWART & CO., Dealers in Allegheny PINE LUMBER, Dressed and Undressed Flooring, Weather-boarding, Laths, Pine and Poplar Shingles, Cedar Posts, Joist, Scantling, and Poplar Boards.
Office and Yard corner Chestnut and Preston and Seventeenth and Walnut streets. mh27 dtf

Henry Wemhoff,
UPHOLSTERER!
Warehouse & Factory
No. 29 East Main St., Four Doors Above the Galt House.
Salesrooms
No. 60 West Main st., bet. Second & Third,
Louisville, Ky.
Cocoa and Canton Mattings Cheaper than New York Prices.
All kinds of Curtain Goods and Window Shades on hand.
A large quantity of Moss always on hand and for sale at Wholesale or Retail.
ap1 d3m

CARPETS,
Oil-Cloths,
AND
Curtain Materials.
W. H. McKNIGHT
IS now opening an entire new and magnificent stock of CARPETINGS, comprising
3-4 & 6-4 Velvet Carpets;
3-4 & 6-4 Tap. Brussels "
Body Brussels "
Extra 2 and 3 Ply "
Embracing all the newest designs and choicest patterns and colorings, bought with the benefit of the late decline. For sale at prices as low as New York or elsewhere, wholesale and retail.
W. H. McKNIGHT,
146 Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets.
mh27 SuWe&Frim

To Millers and Capitalists.
VALUABLE MERCHANT MILLS IN MEMPHIS FOR SALE.
THAT valuable mill property known as the LEFTWICH MERCHANT MILLS, on Third street, near Beale,
The Largest and Most Complete Flour Mills in the City of Memphis,
owned by parties who cannot give it their attention, has been placed in our hands for sale, and we invite the special attention of millers, at home and abroad, to an investment, offering in the extent and profit of the business that may be done extraordinary inducements.
The house is a substantial brick building, 4 stories high, with a run of burr stones for wheat and one for corn, with all the necessary apparatus in perfect order, is run with a double-boiler engine, and can turn out 100 to 150 barrels of flour in 24 hours. The great advantage for flour in the Memphis market, and the advantage of 6 weeks' earlier new wheat than the market above this point can supply, indicate this as one of the most desirable locations for the successful operation of a first-class merchant mill in the Mississippi Valley. The property will be sold for half its original cost, and on very easy terms. We solicit proposals from purchasers, or instructions belong to sell without delay. Apply to
ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
ap18d6 Real Estate Exchange, Memphis, Tenn.

OIL COAL OIL
For Merchants.
SEND your orders to the manufactory and get your supply from first hands. Our barrels do not leak, and the oil will suit your customers.
Every Barrel Fully Warranted.
One responsible merchant wanted in every town to handle our extra fire-test oil, Pure Kentucky. We guarantee, sometimes called Diamond Oil. This is an unequaled lamp oil for better class of consumers, put up in cans of different sizes. It is sale as gas, hand for circulars and prices. Don't buy coal oil, naptha, or any other product of petroleum, without sending for prices at the
GREAT SOUTHERN OIL WORKS.
Office, 67 Sixth St.
CHESS, CARLEY & CO.,
mh19 Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE.
Louisville Bridge Company,
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 19, 1869.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The Louisville Bridge Company has not yet been able to remove the cribs which were placed in the Indiana channel for the purpose of erecting the bridge over the Ohio River.
Soundings taken December 19, at 3 P. M., when the water-mark in the canal showed 9 feet 10 inches, give the following results:
The first crib next to the pier on the south side of the channel was 4 feet under water. This crib is 85½ feet from the pier.
From this crib to the second there is a clear channel of 100 feet. Over the second crib there was 5 feet of water.
The third crib on Rubble's Rock, 41½ feet from the second and 23 feet to the north of the middle of the channel span, was 5½ feet under water.
The fourth crib, 41½ feet from the third, was 6 feet under water.
The fifth crib, 41½ feet from the fourth and 38 feet from the pier on the north side of the channel, was 4 feet under water.
The cribs are 12 feet wide. These obstructions will be removed as soon as practicable, and notice given thereof.
All obstructions have been removed from the middle channel.
The clear space under the bridge, above low-water mark, is 90 feet in the middle chute and 35 feet in the Indiana chute. W. B. HAMILTON,
fe13 dtf President Louisville Bridge Co.

CHAMBERLAIN'S
CANCELING STAMP!
Recently authorized by the Treasury Department.
J. F. SAUNDERS & CO.,
135 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
OHIO AND KENTUCKY.
Also, makers of
First-class Blank Books!
Mercantile Printers and Stationers.
ap18 deod3

FORTUNE TELLER.
ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them should not fail to call on
MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT
Of New Albany, Ind.
Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been Lost or Stolen; for instance, Cattle or Horses, where they are and how to get them.
Also all persons engaged in any difficult law suits would consult their interest by calling on me, for I never fail to give satisfaction.
Madam Veit possesses a secret by which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave. au11 We&Su11

JOHN P. CROMIE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in pure Northern
LAKE ICE!
offers for sale at reduced rates 20,000 tons, the quality of which is very fine, and superior to any other ice brought to this market. Office, 107 Fifth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.
April 18, 1870. JOHN P. CROMIE. ap19 d3m

CHAS. HAGEDORN,
46 FOURTH ST.,
IMPORTER OF FOREIGN WINES AND LIQUORS,
Agent for the {VERZENAY / E. IRROY & CO.,} Champagnes.
OLD EAST INDIA BITTERS.
RECOMMENDS his well-assorted stock of Rhine Wines, Clarets, Sherries, Port Wines, Cognac Brandies, Jamaica Rum, St. Croix Rum, Irish Whisky, Gin, &c. ap6 d1m

A. G. HODGES & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OILS & LAMPS,
Lamp Fixtures, Chandeliers, &c.,
282 Main st., bet. Seventh and Eighth,
ja23 d3m&w1 LOUISVILLE, KY

Daviess County Bonds.
THE taxable property of this county is about nine million dollars, and the entire debt of the county is only about three hundred thousand dollars. The bonds are a choice investment, and can be had on application to J. G. Barret, Cashier of the Citizens' Bank, or G. W. Norton & Co. Bankers.
JAMES WEIR, Pres't O. & R. R. Co.
April 14, 1870. ap15 d1s

PIANOS.
S. HINZEN. R. ROSEN.
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS
Market st., north side, bet. Tenth and Eleventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
[illegible]

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1870.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The expenditures of the city of Covington for March amounted to $8,034 09.

A Frankfort ordinance requires all dogs to be registered and wear a collar stamped by the City Clerk.

Several sudden deaths, supposed to have been caused by meningitis, occurred in Hickman last week.

A Democratic convention for the purpose of nominating a City Marshal and Police Judge will be held in Frankfort on the first Saturday in May.

A party of citizens from Mississippi pursued a mule thief all the way from that State to Hickman, where they caught him. The party started back with the gentleman.

There were seventeen interments in the Newport Cemetery during the month of March—seven adults and ten children. Thus far in April there have been seven burials.

The trial of Thomas B. Johnson for killing Alexander Bass, of Newport, at Hamilton landing, Boone county, about two years ago, is now in progress in the Circuit Court at Burlington. G. W. Root, of Newport, is assisting in the prosecution.

Mr. A. A. Trimble, near Paducah, lost by fire, a few days since, 50 cords of wood and about 800 panels of fence. How the fire originated is not known. The wood was corded in different piles, but the dead forest leaves furnished a rapid train for the fire.

The Republicans of Madison county have determined to hold, on Saturday, the 30th inst., their convention to nominate candidates for the various county offices. Several gentlemen have announced themselves candidates, subject to the decision of the convention.

Major Orr arrived in Mayfield on Saturday last with William Dublin and George Drowns, whom he captured in Obion county, Tenn. These two men with two others are charged with the murder of Mr. Zachariah Dement at Morse's station, over a year ago. One of the party is still at large.

Bishop Cummins preached at St. Paul's Episcopal church, Newport, on Easter Sunday. After the sermon, confirmation or "the laying-on of hands" was administered to a class of twenty candidates, amongst whom were some prominent citizens. The font and communion table were beautifully decorated with flowers. On the same evening the Bishop confirmed seventeen persons in Covington.

A prominent citizen of Mayfield suggests that the court-house square be divided into a certain number of squares, with walks running in every direction, and each square be entrusted to one or more young men, who will be required to set it out in suitable shrubbery and trees, which in the course of time will so embellish the square as to make it a place of common resort. Such a movement would add greatly to the appearance of the town, and be a source of considerable pleasure to the citizens.

The Lexington Statesman says of the ratification jubilee in that city on Monday: "Yesterday was witnessed in this city a grand demonstration of the colored people in honor of the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment. Thousands of the enfranchised race turned out, and in procession marched through the streets with music and banners and badges, with appropriate device and inscription, making such a display as is rarely seen. Everything passed off with decency and in order. At the court-house the immense crowd was addressed by Col. Wm. Cassius Goodloe, Willard Davis, Esq., Thos. De S. Tucker and others in appropriate speeches. The crowd was estimated at five to ten thousand."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Pensacola is languishing for a first-class hotel.

A detachment of soldiers has been sent to Eutaw, Ala.

The rolling mill at Grenada, Miss., is nearly completed.

Rev. R. A. Holland lectured in Columbus, Ga., last night.

The fire department of Columbus, Ga., embraces 135 negroes.

Hog cholera is thinning out the porcine population of Hayneville, Ala.

Two Charleston Aldermen have been reported for carrying on business without license.

Mr. W. T. Smith, who lives near Franklin, Tenn., caught and killed nine foxes one day last week.

Hon. J. R. McLean, of Greensboro, North Carolina, is dead. He was buried with Masonic honors.

An elderly man named Nichols committed suicide in Meridian, Miss., on Friday last, by taking strychnine. He was from Livingston, Alabama.

Hon. H. S. Boyd has secured the appointment of Willie Glassford, son of John K. Glassford, of Carthage, Mo., to a cadetship at West Point.

Mr. Gaetano Lanza, assistant professor of modern languages at the University of Virginia, died Saturday night, of a sudden attack of pneumonia.

It is stated that a number of young men now in Memphis, all old Confederate soldiers, will start for Cuba in a few days to join Gen. Jordan's army.

Billings is the name of a new town to be made on the South Pacific railroad. It will be in Cass county, Mo., about eighteen miles north of Cassville.

Major Thomas Howerton died in Salisbury, North Carolina, on the 13th, at the age of 75. Major H. was for many years a member of the State Legislature.

Bradford Jones, of Bullock county, Ala., has been missing for about a month. He was known to have considerable money on his person, and foul play is feared.

The safe in the county clerk's office of Grundy county, Mo., was "blowed" on the night of the 13th by burglars, who gobbled $500 in cash and $700 in county warrants.

Governor McClurg has pardoned Lewis Longstaff, who was convicted at the Circuit of Cooper county, Mo., of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

The officers of the Tennessee Central Fair Association, at Murfreesboro, have determined that the May-day excursion to come off at their beautiful grounds on Saturday, April 30, shall be the affair of the season.

Gen. John T. Morgan, of Selma, is suggested as available for the Democratic Governor of Alabama. So also is W. B. Modawell, a gentleman of first-rate abilities, entirely a self made man, and a native Alabamian.

The police of Jackson, Miss., went for a faro bank the other night, which they captured, with its "chips" and tools and fifteen persons who were vigorously "fighting the tiger," the most of them members of the Legislature.

Mr. J. W. King, a provision-dealer and a leading merchant of Columbus, Ga., died on Saturday last at the age of 52. He was the son of Elberton T. King, a leading lawyer of Georgia, and was a classmate of Beauregard at West Point.

Gen. Bragg has been removed, by the New Orleans authorities, from the office of control of the water-works of that city, and a few days ago he turned over to his successor, a mulatto, public property to the value of two millions of dollars.

The Virginia State Agricultural Society has decided to award a premium of thirty dollars to the manufacturer of the best ditching and tile machine, and thirty dollars additional to the exhibitor, provided he establishes a manufactory in the State.

Two ladies of Muscogee county, Ga., raised two bales of cotton last year, entirely by their own exertions. They planted, sowed, plowed and gathered it themselves, and brought it to market to realize the wherewith to run their farm the present year.

There are in Buchanan county, Mo., according to official record, twelve thousand one hundred and eighty-nine children of proper age to be entitled to school money, five thousand one hundred and twenty-seven of whom are residents of St. Joseph.

Nelly Patterson, a negro woman, said to be 102 years old, was burned to death while washing on the outskirts of Americus, Ga., on Tuesday last. When discovered all of her clothing, together with the leaves for twenty feet around, were completely burned up, and she had ceased to breathe.

The ladies of Montgomery, Ala., have been compelled to postpone the decorating of the soldiers' graves to the 3d of May. The white Radicals of Montgomery put the niggers up to celebrate the Fifteenth amendment on the 26th. To avoid a difficulty and escape insult the white people had to give way.

A detachment of soldiers under command of a Lieutenant have been assigned to Parker county, Texas, by Gen. Oaks, for the purpose of rendering assistance against the depredations of the Indians. The Lieutenant is authorized to encourage the organization of companies among the citizens for frontier defense.

Young Adams, whose name has been so prominently connected with the Mathias murder case, died in the county jail in Chillicothe, Mo., on the 6th. His disease was measels, but he has been in a feeble condition ever since his trial at the last session of the Circuit Court, where he was convicted of murder.

Stone coal has been found in abundance by the hands working upon the lands of Mrs. Adline Wingo, which lies in the forks of Elm, Denton county, Texas. An attempt was made to bore through the coal-bed, but without success. It is an excellent quality of stone coal. R. M. Cox is using it in his blacksmith shop, and is pleased with the result.

A negro named Singleton, who outraged and murdered a white girl in Greenville, S. C., in 1866, was there tried and condemned, afterwards escaped, was arrested, and escaped the second time, was finally arrested the third time in Savannah, Ga., on Wednesday last, where he is now safely lodged in jail. The populace were so much exasperated that at one time it was feared lynch law would be administered.

General Fitzhugh Lee is one of the good and true soldiers of the war, who has since set the youth of this country the example of becoming a good and true citizen. He has betaken himself to work, and his work has borne ample fruits. It is said that the General's crop of wheat, on his Stafford farm, near Acquia creek, Virginia, is one of the most promising and finest looking in all that section of country.

A man named Blackwell, living near the Hiwassee Gap, in Polk county, Tennessee, was shot and killed last week, by an unknown person, while sitting at the supper table eating supper. The ball passed through his breast and lungs and he died instantly. The wife of the murdered man fled to a neighbor's for assistance, and, during her absence, the murderer entered the house and robbed it of what money he could find, a pair of boots and some firearms.

Isaac N. Houck, editor of the late Rocheport Times, and later, Boonville Democrat, both deceased, attempted to kill himself at Fayette, Mo., on Tuesday night last, by blowing out his brains with a pistol. He placed the pistol to the right side of his head, at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and fired. The ball glanced off, tearing the scalp away and leaving the skull exposed to view. Isaac evidently intended to blow his brains out, but he fired too high.

The Jefferson (Texas) Jimplecute says: Jefferson can say what no other city, town or hamlet in the known world can boast of. She has never (up to an age of twenty-five years, and 12,000 population) fostered or owned a single public work or public enterprise. No city hall, no fire engine, no brass band, no nothing—and owes less than most individuals. Truly we should be proud of such a record, especially when the few thousands saved by no engine has only resulted in the loss of a little over $1,000,000.

A re-enlisted soldier named DeLaron and his wife committed suicide at Atlanta, Ga., on Saturday last. They each took an ounce of arsenic and retired to the woods to die together, but, under the pangs of the poison, they returned to the Barracks and died. DeLaron was a French Canadian, twenty-eight years of age. His wife was twenty-two years of age, and said to be the daughter of John Anderson, a miner near Dahlonega. She stated before she died that her husband persuaded her to take the poison because he could not get employment any other way than by re-enlisting in the army.

The friends of Governor Stevenson desire it to be made known that he is absent from Frankfort upon private business of an absorbing character. A reply to the letter of Senator McCreery is promised immediately on his return to the State capital. Meanwhile a suspension of judgment is very naturally asked, and will, doubtless, be very generally conceded by the public.

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, a theatrical person, whose advent into Congress spoiled a tolerably fair melodramatist of the ranting sort, describes the figures of Mr. Commissioner Wells as "false and *treasonable*." How naturally the jargon of Radicalism sticks to the tongue of a Radical, no matter how inapplicable it may be to the particular instance which calls it out. With Kelly, as with the rest, everything that is not as he would have it is "treasonable." The loyal people ought to rejoice and be exceeding glad in this truly loyal patriot from Philadelphia.

Tennessee is graciously permitted to stand aside while the fate of Georgia is being decided in Congress. This is a favor for which the Tennesseeans are, doubtless, grateful. It is a boon to be let alone, even for a little while. But the eye of the master though averted is not removed. As soon as Georgia is provided with a straight-jacket the Radicals will turn their attention to Tennessee. Meanwhile the poor loyalists, with Secretary Fletcher at their head, are spilling oceans of blood most patiently and patriotically every day. Congress need be in no great hurry, however. Fletcher & Co. rather like it. They are so loyal.

Revels, we are told by a private letter from Washington, is diligently perusing Bancroft's History of the United States. This is wise on the part of Revels. History is the school of statesmanship. Every citizen of a free country should have a knowledge of history in order to enable him to understand the march of current events. It is also a school of patriotism and public feeling. Without some comprehension of what has been we can take no interest, in a comprehensive sense, of what is; and hence those who are most ignorant of history are most indifferent to politics. Above all the legislator should be a cultivated student of history, just as the divine should be a classical scholar, as doubtless Revels is, having been a divine in Kansas before he went to peddle loyal bibles in Mississippi. So he is wise, if he can keep awake, to read Bancroft. "It is said," our correspondent states, "that he has nearly completed the first chapter of vol. 1." This is indeed progress.

Mrs. McFarland's Conspiracy.

The effort which was made on Monday by the defense in the McFarland trial to establish a conspiracy against the life and property of Richardson on the part of Mrs. McFarland and her friends appears to be as ingenious as it is inconsistent. The counsel for the defense set out upon an exactly opposite premise. They claimed that there had been a conspiracy against Mr. and Mrs. McFarland on the part of Richardson and his friends, and the letters of Mrs. Calhoun were introduced to prove this hypothesis.

It must be owned that they failed to do anything of the kind. They were, as such epistles generally are, whimsically confidential, exaggerative and unique, bearing the test of public scrutiny no better than certain bismetic substances which change color, fade and are completely metamorphosed when exposed to the action of light and air. There was much in them that was admirable and womanly, and there was also a deal that was maudlin, unnatural and over-strained; a compound of sense, sensibility and gush; and, as the public is quicker to comic than to tender influences, its risibles were moved and it laughed. But its mirth was farcial rather than satiric or brutal; so that, except the sentimental and facetious variety which they brought into the proceedings, Mrs. Calhoun's contributions went for naught. Assuredly they did not support the charge of conspiracy or bear out Mr. Graham's ungallant allusion to the writer, who is represented by very competent and reliable authority to be not only *not* "a scheming adventurer and procuress," but a most amiable, worthy and brilliant woman. Be this as it may, the reversion of its ground by the defense from the alleged conspiracy against Mr. and Mrs. McFarland to an alleged conspiracy by the latter against Mr. Richardson is a confession of error in the first instance and ought to be regarded by Mrs. Calhoun as sufficient vindication.

In view of the failure of the Calhoun letters to serve the purpose intended, the new ground of attack is well chosen and bids fair to open a field of operations against the jury which will offer many advantages. Living men have a certain commiseration for the dead, and it is never safe to assail those who are beyond the reach at once of punishment and response. The charge of conspiracy against Mr. and Mrs. McFarland was an assault upon Richardson, and Richardson, whatever his sins or errors may have been, has paid the last penalty of this world. But the transfer of the charge to the living has a savor in it of pity for the dead, relieves counsel from the dangerous business of attacking a murdered man by substituting the more grateful task of covering his mistakes with the mantle of charity and enables them to make a target of the leading and by odds the most unpleasing figure in the whole group, that is the woman who has caused all the mischief.

It is Mrs. McFarland's ambition to move among the *élite* of the city, and her husband's inability to supply the means, which originally suggested a drag-net to catch an illegitimate lover and a fortune; and this is a line of argument, as any one may see at a glance, which affords secure and boundless opportunities, stretching from one end of Vanity Fair to the other, and passing through all the depths and shoals of wicked woman's nature. It is fruitful both in the conjectural and the illustrative, and be sure Mrs. McFarland is going to catch it. Of all the company she who perhaps needs most to be pitied has least of the sympathy of the public, and it will require much less vigor and ingenuity than have been displayed in trying to make Mrs. Calhoun "a procuress and intriguing adventurer" to make Mrs. McFarland a beautiful cross between our old friends Mrs. Rebecca Crawley and Mrs. Burdell Cunningham.

As a rule, it must be confessed that heroines who get into questionable scrapes are not much better than they should be. Women themselves, although harsh judges of their "erring sisters," have a pretty fair notion of the feminine standard of values, and their instincts are, in the main, correct. The mistake most common to them consists in applying to all of their sex alike the same rigid test, and of judging a poor shop-girl by the line and measure which they apply to their equals, without considering the modifying circumstances of ignorance and temptation. But it may be set down for a certainty that every woman out of her teens knows pretty well what she is about, and that after marriage she can not possibly go astray unwittingly. Young men are very soft on this point. They are, in consequence, easily and often deceived. Philina may inflame the passion and fire the vanity of her lover by the least of her favors, and the comic part of the transaction is that the poor devil imagines that she is all innocence and tenderness, while she picks his pocket and ogles another victim over the shoulder on which she reclines with such overflowing grace and fond devotion. Any one of our male readers who has had the misfortune to elope with his neighbor's wife, or to keep a mistress, but who has happily survived the indiscretions and outgrown the errors of a too lusty youth, will acknowledge that he was always the dupe. A good girl may be, often is, seduced and abandoned, but no good girl ever consented to live as the unwedded companion of any man; and it may be doubted whether it is possible for a good woman, whilst married to never so bad a husband, to carry on a clandestine correspondence outside of her own family, but particularly with a professed admirer. Certainly the secret intercourse of weeks and months, involving, if nothing worse, a correspondence which, to say the least of it, was highly improper, the whole looking to a separation from the man with whom she was still living as a wife and her marriage to a new-found lover, convicts Mrs. McFarland of something worse than indelicacy, and has a marvelous likeness to the stale old story of the goddesses and nymphs who taught the world a long time ago to—

"have a care of woman's pranks
And mercenary wiles."

The counsel for the defense may, therefore, safely launch their invectives against Mrs. McFarland. They will not find it very difficult to ornament their discourses with undoubted idiomatic Anglo-Saxon, and to enliven them by the most orthodox flashes of sentiment. They may weep plenteously over McFarland; and they may even sing a dirge for the dead man, who was deceived by a marble-hearted woman and done to death by a band of wicked conspirators. It was not McFarland's bullet that killed Richardson. Oh, no; the bullet was quite harmless. It was only a little memento, a sort of keepsake from a retiring husband to his successor. That which settled the business for the wounded man was the treatment he received at the Astor House after he had been shot. But for this he would have survived, and poor McFarland, who had already amused himself on two occasions with that harmless, facetious and sentimental pistol of his, might have got another crack at him, and so on, *ad infinitum*. Nor was it, as was at first alleged, an intrigue on the part of Richardson. He, like McFarland, was a victim to this heartless and desperate mercenary. Quite a glowing picture of these twin brothers in misfortune may be drawn; and there are cartloads of historic and fictitious material to enrich, decorate and enforce it.

Well, well, as we said, 'tis but a shabby lot. If Mrs. McFarland is so unworthy as she now appears, McFarland ought to be hung for cleaving to her. If she is not, why he ought to be hung on general principles. But that he ought to be hung for maliciously, feloniously and deliberately killing and doing murder upon the body of Richardson, is undeniable. He should have been put in the State prison for life when he made his first unsuccessful attempt. For the second, which was more painstaking and entirely successful, he ought to be hung. If he is not, it will be because of the prevalence of a poor, weak, driveling, mistaken notion on the part of public opinion, or the corruption of a New York court room, with its hired judges, purchasable jurors and indecent obduracy to every influence that is not edged and sharpened with money.

The Free-Trade Lecture To-Night.

Being deeply interested ourselves in the progress of the present agitation for tariff reform, we are particularly solicitous that the lecture of Mr. Blanchard to-night should be largely attended. He is certain to tell us something worth hearing.

There is no subject before the people just now that approaches this in practical importance. It is a question of taxation, and, as such, affects the pocket of every person in the land. It follows, therefore, that no thinking man can afford to disregard it. It is a question that appeals to the self-interest, the patriotism, the sense of justice, right and sound policy of every tax-payer, and who in times like these is not a tax-payer? Thus far the people of this city have given the matter very little attention, but the time has come when it can no longer be wisely and safely ignored. In all self-governing communities the people are, in theory at least, the source of power, the masters of their own affairs. So long as our institutions preserve this character, to abstain from the study and active participation in public affairs is a most culpable neglect of the duties and an unworthy shrinking from the responsibilities of citizenship. Our institutions are based upon the public spirit, the vigilance, the virtue, and intelligence of the people. Unless our practice is made to correspond with this theory we shall be ruled by knaves and demagogues, live under laws obtained by the corrupt influence of lobbies, and pay taxes for the support and aggrandizement of sinister and special interests. Now, in the present tariff we have a case in point, of the most gigantic and abominable character. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that its fruits are evil and evil only, and unless the people make a vigorous and timely effort at its abolition, or radical modification, the iniquitous and mischievous system will be perpetuated for an indefinite period. It is in vain for us to look to Congress for relief. That body is notoriously slow to move in works of reform. It is the creature of the people, and does not lead but follows public opinion. But it is keenly alive to the voice of the people. It is ever waiting for instructions, and is always ready to obey the public will. We have proof of this in the profound impression which has already been made within the halls of Congress by such popular discussion as has been had of the question of tariff reform up to the present time. The most interesting, instructive and useful debate which has occurred during the present session has been that upon the tariff bill. But, as yet, the advocates of reform are in a feeble minority in point of numbers, though strong on the score of earnestness and ability. All that is needed to swell this minority into an overwhelming majority, is that the agitation should be protracted and intensified by the press and people. It should be, and is likely to be, made a leading issue in the election of representatives to the next session of Congress. There is no doubt that before another year is ended the question of revenue reform will be as hotly disputed on the hustings and in the public prints as it was during the days of Clay and Webster.

We have not time now to point out the blemishes, the abominations of our present tariff system. Let it suffice to say that it is the most bungling, complicated, burdensome and vexatious system to be found anywhere on the face of the earth. Our purpose in these remarks is simply to entreat our people to turn their attention to the subject, in common with the rest of the nation. We are taxpayers, and it seems to us that any movement which looks towards a reduction, or rational and fair adjustment of our pecuniary burdens, ought to command the personal sympathy and support of every citizen. We assure our readers that any study they may give this momentous question will be time and effort most profitably spent. At any rate, while such abuses and wrongs continue to flourish among our national laws, it behooves every right-thinking and feeling man to exert whatever influence he may possess to uproot and destroy them. Not to mention the loftier claims of justice and the public good, an enlightened self-interest ought to impel a man to take an active and aggressive part in furthering this free trade movement. Once let men get to thinking and reading on the subject and there need be no fear of the result. There will arise such a storm of indignation throughout the land as will sweep away the enormities of our revenue laws, just as a thunder storm purges the atmosphere from noxious vapors and renovates all the place through which it passes.

"Hang this Up."

Something less, though not much less, than a dozen times within the last year or so we have had occasion to record the downfall of some Radical clergyman or another, who, beginning his swift rush to the dickens by preaching political sermons in the interest of Congress and reconstruction, ended it by poisoning his own wife or running away with his neighbor's. For this we have been charged with irreverence, with having a contempt for religion, with speaking lightly of sacred things and with enough other crimes to damn a whole newspaper office as pious as that of the New York Independent.

But in spite of all this we cannot resist the temptation to speak of the Rev. Charles B. Smyth, who preached on the subject of the McFarland case to a very large audience in an Eleventh-street church, New York, last Sunday was a week ago. There was nothing very remarkable in Mr. Smyth's sermon—at least there was nothing in it that seemed remarkable to the peculiar sort of people who heard it—but there was something quite remarkable in Mr. Smyth's conduct after his sermon was over. Let one of the New York papers tell the story: "After he had finished the sermon, Smyth called together the six reporters who were present, and asked them to take some refreshment. Then he led them to a well-known liquor and refreshment saloon on the avenue near by, and they passed in by the private door. Beefsteaks and oysters having been ordered, Smyth turned to the reporters and asked them what they would drink. Their orders having been given, he himself requested the barkeeper to bring him 'some of the same.' This turned out to be gin and milk, of the former of which liquids his reverence took five fingers, swallowing the dose with evident relish. The viands having been disposed of, all arose to leave, and Mr. Smyth, turning to the barkeeper, carelessly requested him to 'hang that up.' The barkeeper, who seemed to know him, said 'All right,' and the party passed out and separated."

It may be very wicked and profane and irreverent and all that sort of thing to refer to the little eccentricities of such clergymen as the Rev. Charles B. Smyth, the Rev. Horace Cooke, etc., but we can't help it if it is. We don't think they ought to elope with school-girls, nor go into saloons and drink whisky on a credit, nor disguise themselves and go to see the "Black Crook," as this same Mr. Smyth did; and so when they do these things their friends must not be surprised to see the fact referred to in print.

A Lick at New England.

Already the West and South are doubling teams upon New England. The bill to increase the ratio of representation in the Lower House of Congress is but the prelude to an advance movement which will be made presently against the unequal ratio of representation in the Upper House. The East has claimed the merit of having contributed to the Republican party its brains. The West has expressed itself contented with the credit of having contributed its muscle. The two have thus gone on violating the Constitution in a very easy, happy, and harmonious manner, until the muscular West has about learned all the cunning tricks of the intellectual East. The way has been blazed. Examples are numerous. Public opinion is educated. Now, look out! Just as the South lost slavery by the mistake of going to war to save it, will New England lose her tariff by overthrowing the ascendency of the States upon which her existence as a power depends. The East has broken down State lines in order to punish the South. The West will see that, having been broken down in the South, State lines as they are shall not remain in the East. Nationality means the people against the States; consolidation means the West and the South against New England. As the South has already lost its balance it can afford this. As the West knows that its excess of population renders its interests secure, it can more than afford it. The only loser will be the East, which will find itself hoisted at last by its own petard. The movement in Congress on Monday is not to be mistaken. It means business, and a very ugly business for the protectionists it will prove. They may stop it in the Senate. But they will not stop it long. The seed is sown and is springing up lustily in every part of the country.

☞ A most frightful mistake has just been discovered in New York. It will be remembered that a gentleman of the name of Mr. John Reynolds, who resided in that city, and who killed a man one day, was recently executed for declaring that "hanging had played out." And now the discovery is made that he never said anything of the sort! So, like Sarmatia, poor Reynolds fell—when the Sheriff cut the rope—unwept, without a crime.

☞ Miss Eleanor Dumant, a charming young member of the suffrage-shrieking sisterhood, has just opened a gambling-house in Helena, Montana, called the "Golden Gate." If she has much talent for cheating in her profession, she won't have to run that establishment more than two or three years before she will be fitted to represent the Territory in Congress.

☞ In his Philadelphia "lecture" last week Senator Revels said that "he would never have been elected to the position he now holds if the printing press had never been invented." It seems absolutely incredible that so tremendous an event should have hinged upon the invention of so trifling a piece of machinery; but it seems, though, that it did.

☞ Nine-tenths of the Radical newspapers in the United States have each had its jest at the expense of "Nellie Wade, the lovable wife of Schuyler Colfax" and her "nine-pound baby." We are glad to see that the Democratic press has, with its customary good taste, persistently gone somewhere else in search of fun.

☞ The Albany Evening Journal says "there never will be good government until the majority of all the people and their rulers are in harmony." Wouldn't we be more likely to have it if the people were in harmony and their rulers in ——, as Henry Ward Beecher observes?

☞ The Spanish authorities in Cuba ought to do one of two things—they ought to quit shooting American citizens, or get some reliable Democrat over here to pick the citizens that are to be shot.

☞ A prominent citizen of Chicago mysteriously disappeared about two weeks ago and has never been heard of since. Not the least curious part of the story is, there seems to be two of the women.

☞ A rustic exchange bids us "stand and deliver." We understood long ago that our contemporary was a Radical, but we had not before suspected him of being a Highwayman.

☞ "The friends of Gen. Howard," says a Washington paper, "pronounce the charges made against him wholly false." Then all honest men may swear that they are wholly true.

CITY ITEMS.

Hazelwood.

This beautiful estate is to be sold to-day, and buyers must be at the depot of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad by 10 o'clock. A special car has been provided for those who wish to attend the sale, free of charge. Pearson & Meddis, Auctioneers.

☞ Mr. Bullett, the sculptor of the busts now on exhibition at Baldoon, Bullett & Co.'s, is prepared to receive orders for similar work. Those desiring likenesses of themselves and friends will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, as he will shortly sail for Europe to remain abroad for a term of years. Go and examine the busts and leave your orders.

☞ Don't fail to read the advertisement in the auction column of the great sale of Hazelwood at Hobbs' depot to-day. Take a free ride and see the beautiful residence and grounds of the late Samuel L. Nock. Pearson & Meddis, Auctioneers.

☞ Beware of bogus Extracts Buchu, "so called," made by fossil druggists, nineteen centuries old or thereabouts. They may have been well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and especially medical and pharmaceutical science. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

☞ The residence of the late Samuel L. Nock, Sr., known as Hazlewood, is to be sold to-day. The train leaves at 10 o'clock a. m.
PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

☞ The spring season is the time to use Walker's Tonic Bitters to prevent disease, keep off chills, purify the blood and give tone to the system. It is the most effective tonic known. Cures dyspepsia, constipation and every form of indigestion and all diseases arising from torpid liver.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Mr. D. Stuber
is now refitting his photograph gallery, and will be closed a short time till further notice. a19 6t*

Now Ready,
the most complete and varied assortment of Trunks, Valises, Traveling-sacks, &c., to be found in this city, at prices that defy competition, at R. E. MILES',
No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

Ladies
should call at the Stocking Factory, 148 Market street, where they are constantly receiving an endless variety of hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, underwear, &c. ap17 6t

Do Not Fail
to examine the large stock of saddles, harness, trunks, valises, traveling-sacks, &c., at
R. E. MILES',
No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

☞ **Kentucky Cash Store, 106 Fourth street, Linens.** ap13 dtf.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.
Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN,
mh20 d60 114 Third street.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the chill will not return periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:
DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.
J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.
She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:
LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:
DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills. BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

JOHN SMIDT, SCHWARTZ & CO.,
Bankers, Louisville, Ky.
Dealers in Exchange, Stocks, Bonds & Coin.
John Smidt, Theod. Schwartz, C. Franke, F. Jansen, C. Brockenbrough. — Drafts and Letters of Credit on Europe, Canada, [illegible] North German States, South Germany, Austria-Hungarian Empire.
jal d6m

DIED.

WILSON—On the morning of the 19th inst., Dr. J. E. Wilson, aged 25, after a lingering illness.
His funeral will take place at [illegible] from the residence of his brother-in-law, L. S. Todd, 363 Third street. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

CHAUDOIN—In this city, on the 19th inst., at about half-past 6 P. M., Mary E. Elliot, wife of T. C. Chaudoin, aged 22 years and 18 days.
☞ Syracuse (N. Y.) and Yankton (Dakota Territory) papers please copy.

WILLIAMS—On the 19th inst., after a few days' illness, Amanda Williams, old family servant of David H. Meriwether.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY CURED.

UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE
Does cure Bronchitis, Consumption, all Lung Diseases and Spitting of Blood, and strengthen and build up the system to a healthy condition. This has been tested by Prof. Trousseau in two thousand cases, in the Hospitals of Paris, in which it cured nearly every case; and in this country physicians are daily ordering and commencing it to their patients. It has made some astonishing cures. One bottle will prove its efficacy. Sold at $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Sent by express to any address.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
ap15 Wedly 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Help for the Miserable.
No wonder that the face of the dyspeptic has a dragged, worn, hopeless expression that is pitiful to see. No wonder that the miserable martyr to indigestion is fretful, irritable, and unsocial. Whoever can bear the pangs of this tormenting complaint cheerfully, and with an unruffled temper, is little short of a saint. But why should human fortitude continue to be thus severely tried, when an absolute specific for the disease is always at hand? Everywhere within the limits of civilization in this hemisphere Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is obtainable, and the history of the first case of dyspepsia in which it has been administered in vain has yet to be written. The sickness at the stomach, the sense of weakness and stupor, the feeling of emptiness and hollowness before eating, and of oppression afterwards, the fluttering of the pulse, the intense nervous irritation, the morbid indisposition to exertion, the weariness of life, and indifference to all its pleasures, which are among the symptoms of this chronic form are rapidly ameliorated by the tonic operation of this palatable vegetable restorative, which seems to renovate and quicken all the dormant forces of the system, and rouse the mind from the apathy and gloom inseparable from a derangement of the digestive and secretive functions. In ordinary cases a few weeks suffices to complete the cure, but when the disease is complicated, as it often is, with torpidity of the liver, severe constipation, impurity of the blood, and a sluggish circulation, a longer time may be required. Persevere, however, and the result is certain. An encouraging improvement will be perceptible from day to day, and the convalescent, knowing and feeling that he or she is on the high road to health, will await the happy issue with comparative patience. ap15 deod&w1

ONLY ONE
Hair Dye has been proved poisonless. Prof. Chilton, whose reputation as an analytical chemist gives his statements the weight of authority, announces that
CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE
has been subjected to the proper tests in his laboratory, and that the results show it to be
ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS,
as well as admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is designed. This is important, as the public has just been warned, by two leading scientific organs, against
Thirty Deadly Dyes!
now before the public.
CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after dyeing. Try it. ap15 deod&weow1m

The Wonders accomplished through the agency of genuine Cod Liver Oil in Scrofula, Bronchitis, Chronic Cough, Asthma, and even in Consumption, almost surpass belief. In John C. Baker & Co.'s "Pure Medicinal Cod Liver Oil" (each bottle of which is accompanied by medical guarantees of the highest order) the public have the best brand of the preparation known to the scientific world. JOHN C. BAKER & CO., No. 718 Market street, Philadelphia.
☞ For sale by all druggists. jel d&w W&Sa

HARRIS, TALMAGE & GIVEN,
DEALERS IN
PURE LAKE ICE.
HAVING laid in a large supply of Northern Lake Ice, we guarantee a supply during the season. Orders will be promptly attended to. Office, 162 Third street, between Green and Walnut.
ap9 6m,We&F—Anzeiger copy.

Cunard Steamship Line.
PASSAGE certificates issued from and to Liverpool, Queenstown (Cork), Glasgow, Derry, Dublin, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, &c., through to Louisville. Sight drafts on Ireland, England, and France, by J. D. O'LEARY, at Franklin Bank.
N. B.—Land for emigrants wanted. ap19 d3

HENDERSON LAND SALE.

YOUR ATTENTION
Is CORDIALLY INVITED to the
"Henderson County, Kentucky, Land Sale"
Grand Prize Scheme
Enterprise, CHARTERED by the Legislature of Kentucky, and indorsed and recommended by every leading official in the State and upwards of 500 of her most prominent citizens.
511 Prizes, $314,320
Comprising the richest river bottom tobacco farms in the wealthy county of Henderson, Ky., with all their appurtenances.
Capital Prize......$150,000
SMALLEST PRIZE, $[illegible].
Also about $30,000 in GREENBACKS, [illegible]
Tickets Five Dollars
The Drawing will positively take place JULY [illegible], 1870, AT MASONIC TEMPLE, LOUISVILLE, KY. Hundreds of our best citizens have given unqualified certificates and indorsements of this magnificent enterprise.
Every dollar invested by ticket-holders is held in trust by the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature until the drawing takes place and the prizes are delivered.
In order to have your tickets properly registered, buy at once of your nearest club agent, or remit by Express (prepaid), Draft, P. O. money order, or registered letter, to either of the following financial agents, who will furnish full descriptive circulars:
L. H. LYNE, Cash'r Farmers' Bank, Henderson, Ky.
H. B. ALEXANDER, Commercial B'k, Louisville, Ky.
JOHN C. LATHAM, Pres't Bank Hopkinsville, Ky.
J. C. [illegible], Commercial Bank, Paducah, Ky.
[illegible] THOMAS, Cashier, [illegible], Lexington, Ky.
W. B. TYLER, Cash'r Deposit Bank, Owensboro, Ky.
Good Club Agents wanted everywhere.
1e26 Sa,Wed&wtjy1

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE firm of Keller & Sanders is this day dissolved by mutual consent, A. G. Sanders retiring from the firm. Geo. S. Keller, who will continue the business, assumes the liabilities of the firm, and to whom all debts due same must be paid.
GEO. S. KELLER, A. G. SANDERS.
Louisville, April 16, 1870. ap18 d6*

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE firm of Turnley & Co., consisting of J. B. Turnley and E. M. Drane, was dissolved on the 1st day of January, 1870.
ap19 d3 J. B. TURNLEY.

Notice.
THE firm of Geo. C. Hunter & Co., was dissolved on March 20th, 1870, by the death of George C. Hunter.
The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners, who will continue the general commission business as before under the style of Hunter & Co.
W. T. HUNTER, GEO. DEERING.
ap8 d3m

PROPOSALS.

Notice.
WE will receive bids for the building of a bridge across Green river at Rio, Hart county, Ky., until the 15th of May next, at which time the bids and specifications will be opened and the choice made. Span 210 feet. Address L. P. CARTER,
ap20 d1awiodaw1* Hardyville, Ky.

Notice to Foundrymen and Contractors.
SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until [illegible] o'clock M. on Saturday, April 23, 1870, to supply the city with all the iron castings for gutter crossings, manhole and cistern caps, and catch basin covers that may be required during the next six months.
Specifications on file in the City Engineer's office.
Usual bond and security required.
The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, April 18, 1870. ap19 d6d

MEETINGS.

Notice.
THE Democratic Executive Committee of Jefferson county are requested to meet at Louisville on Saturday, April 23, 1870, at the County Court room, on business of importance. The following are the names of the Committee:

S. L. Gaar, Chairman,	Henry Holtzheimer,
Dr. John T. Miller,	Dr. S. A. Fox,
Philip Doern,	K. P. Farmer,
Philip D. Barbour,	Mat. England,
Daniel Jones,	Robt. Vance,
Jacob Witterice,	Squire Thixton,
E. G. Miner,	E. P. Johnson,
Alfred Herr,	Sam'l Grant,
Dr. Beatecy,	John King,
Henry Frederick,	John Y. Netherton.

ap19 d4

Masonic Notice.
Preston Lodge (No. 281) F. and A. M., will meet in regular communication this (Wednesday) evening, April 20, 1870. Amendment to by-laws to be considered. Members, attend. By order W. H. MEFFERT, W. M.
J. ALLEN PORTER, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.
There will be a regular meeting of the Lodge of Antiquity (No. 113) this (Wednesday) evening, April 20, at 7½ o'clock.
W. F. ALEXANDER, Sec'y.

Attention, G. A. W. M.
WILL meet this (Wednesday) evening, April 20, at 7½ o'clock, at their asylum, in Weisiger block. By order of the G. C.
CHARLEY H. HARPER, Post Adjt.

Knights of Pythias.
The officers and members of Clay Lodge (No. 1) K. of P., are hereby notified to meet at their hall this (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock. By order,
A. G. RANDOLPH, W. C.
A. J. GROSS, R. S. ap2 Wedtm

Bank Notice.
A MEETING of the stockholders of the Bank of Louisville will be held at their banking house, in this city, on Monday, 2d of May next, to elect nine Directors for the ensuing year.
E. D. MORGAN, Cashier.
April 1, 1870. ap2 dtd

Notice.
BANK KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, April 1, 1870.
A MEETING of the stockholders in the Bank of Kentucky will be held at their banking house, in this city, on Monday, May 2, 1870, for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year.
ap1 dtd THOMAS L. BARRET, Cashier.

REMOVAL!
MORRIS LEVI'S
Cloak & Fur House!
REMOVED TO
Fourth Street,
Bet. Market and Jefferson.
New Styles of Cloaks and Suits will be exhibited. A large invoice of Children's Suits will be opened.
ja23 6mW&F

WALTHAM WATCHES.
The extensive use of these watches for the last fifteen years by Railway Conductors, Engineers and Expressmen, the most exacting of watch-wearers, has thoroughly demonstrated the strength, steadiness, durability and accuracy of the Waltham Watch. To satisfy that class in all these respects, is to decide the question as to the real value of these time-keepers.
More than 450,000 of these watches are now speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people—a proof and a guarantee of their superiority over all others.
The superior organization and great extent of the Company's Works at Waltham, enable them to produce watches at a price which renders competition futile, and those who buy any other watch merely pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their watches than is necessary.
We are now selling Waltham Watches at less prices in greenbacks than the gold prices before the war. There is no other manufacture of any kind in the United States of which this can be said.
These time-pieces combine every improvement that a long experience has proved of real practical use. Having had the refusal of nearly every invention in watchmaking originating in this country or in Europe, only those were finally adopted which severe testing by the most skillful artisans in our works, and long use on the part of the public, demonstrated to be essential to correct and enduring time-keeping.
Among the many improvements we would particularize:
The invention and use of a center-pinion of peculiar construction, to prevent damage to the train by the breakage of main springs, is original with the American Watch Company, who, having had the refusal of all other contrivances, adopted Fogg's Patent Pinion as being the best and faultless.
Hardened and tempered hair springs, now universally admitted by watchmakers to be the best, are used in all grades of Waltham Watches.
All Waltham Watches have dust-proof caps, protecting the movement from dust and lessening the necessity of the frequent cleaning necessary in other watches.
Our new patent stem-winder, or keyless watch, is already a decided success and a great improvement on any stem-winding watch in the American market, and by far the cheapest watch of its quality now offered to the public. To those living in portions of the United States where watchmakers do not abound, watches with the abovementioned improvements which tend to insure accuracy, cleanliness, durability, and convenience, must prove invaluable.
Every watch guaranteed by the Company.
To prevent imposition, buyers should see that every watch should bear either of the following trade marks:

American Watch Co.	Waltham.
Appleton, Tracy & Co.	do.
P. S. Bartlett	do.
Wm. Ellery	do.
Home Watch Co.	do.

For sale at retail by all respectable dealers.
A descriptive circular, giving much useful information, sent to any address on application. No watches retailed by the Company. Address
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Gen'l Agents,
182 Broadway, New York.
Ask to see the new FULL-PLATE WATCH bearing the trade mark "AMERICAN WATCH Co., Crescent st., Waltham, Mass." It is by far the best Full-plate Watch made in the United States, and surpasses anything heretofore made in this country for Railway Engineers, Conductors, &c.
ap9 deod, Mo, We&Fri&weow1m 9ap6&3dpw

Office of FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

February 15th, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both of this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, **forms the additional East and West Trunk Line,** so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly-growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

The importance of this Road as a new outlet from the West to the sea magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and **render it the most important and substantial Railroad enterprise now in progress in this Country.**

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, **insures an energetic, honorable, and successful management.**

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river, at, or near, the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburg.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the **Chesapeake and Ohio with the entire Railroad systems of the West and Southwest, and with the Pacific Railroad.**

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; **and there exists a present value, in completed road and work done, equal to the entire amount of the mortgage.**

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1000, $500, and $100.

They will be issued as *Coupon Bonds, payable to Bearer*, and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be *registered* in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the *principal* being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless reassigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and cancelled, the Bond made a *permanent Registered Bond*, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as:

1st. "Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer."

2d. "Registered Bonds with Coupons attached."

3d. "Registered Bonds with Coupons detached," and should be so designated by Correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have **thirty years** to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent. per annum from November 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The interest is payable in MAY and NOVEMBER, that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A SINKING FUND OF $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the *Virginia Central Railroad Company*, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio river, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this Country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.

☞ We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.
fe23 d1aw3m2dp-Wed&Sa

DRY GOODS.

Shawls and Arabs.
200 BLACK Llama Lace Points; White Llama Lace Points; Fancy Printed Shawls; [illegible]; Fancy Striped Arabs; [illegible] Striped Arabs; White Arabs.
Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
ap16 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Ginghams.
5 CASES Gordon Scotch Ginghams; 1 Case High Colored Gordon Scotch Ginghams; 1 do Barleston Scotch Ginghams; 1 do Chene Checked Scotch Ginghams; 1 do Striped Scotch Ginghams; 1 do [illegible] Domestic Ginghams; 1 do Amoskeag Domestic Ginghams; 1 do Bates' Domestic Ginghams; 1 do Lancaster Domestic Ginghams; 1 do Pink, Buff, Green and Blue Chambray do.
Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
ap16 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. McClelland's Rose-Pearl

Possesses all the properties desirable in a base for Artificial Teeth—adaptability, color, purity in the mouth, artistic beauty, lightness, strength, and durability—admirably adapted for restoring the features, while nature's pinkish line can always be imitated. Three styles of application of Rose-Pearl at corresponding prices, more responsibility for the material is assumed.
Dentists desiring to use Rose-Pearl can receive instructions and be supplied with the material.
Dental Cabinets 131 Third st., near Walnut, Louisville, Ky. del1 eodtf

Removal.
THE Colton Dental Association for Extracting Teeth without pain has removed from Fifth to No. 88 Jefferson street, between Second and Third. Dr. Gillespie has resolved the practice of all operations, surgical, operative and mechanical, to the gold charges before the war. A lady assists in giving the gas and caring for the patients. Particular attention paid to the wants of ladies and children. ap8 dtf

J. P. CANINE,
DENTIST,

All Operations of Dentistry Done. Beautiful Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja26 d1y

AN ACT for the Organization and Regulation of Incorporated Companies, except Banking, Insurance, and Railroad Companies.

CHAPTER 72.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That any number of persons may associate themselves together and become incorporated for the transaction of any lawful business, except banking and insurance and for the construction of railroads; but such incorporation shall confer no powers or privileges not possessed by natural persons, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Among the powers of such bodies corporate shall be the following:
1. To have perpetual succession.
2. To sue and be sued by the corporate name.
3. To have a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure.
4. To render the shares or interests of stockholders transferable, and to prescribe the mode of making such transfers.
5. To exempt the private property of members from liability for corporate debts, except as herein otherwise provided.
6. To make contracts, acquire and transfer property, possessing the same powers in such respects as private individuals now enjoy.
7. To establish by-laws, and make all rules and regulations deemed expedient for the management of their affairs, not inconsistent with the Constitution or laws of this State or of the United States.

SEC. 3. Before commencing any business, except that of their own organization, they must adopt articles of incorporation, which shall be signed and acknowledged by them as deeds are required to be acknowledged, and recorded in a book kept for that purpose in the office of the clerk of the county court of the county where the principal place of business is to be.

SEC. 4. Corporations for the construction of any work of internal improvement shall, in addition, file a certified copy of such articles in the office of the Secretary of State, and have the same recorded by him in a book kept for that purpose. Such articles of incorporation must specify the highest amount of indebtedness or liability, direct or contingent, to which the corporation is at any one time to be subject, which must in no case exceed two-thirds of its capital stock.

SEC. 5. A notice shall be published for at least four weeks in some newspaper as convenient as practicable to the principal place of business, said notice shall specify:
1. The names of the corporators, the name of the corporation, and its principal place of transacting business.
2. The general nature of the business proposed to be transacted.
3. The amount of capital stock authorized, the times when, and the conditions upon which it is to be paid in.
4. The time of the commencement and termination of the corporation.
5. By what officers or persons the affairs of the corporation are to be conducted, and the times at which they are to be elected.
6. The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the corporation is at any time to subject itself.
7. Whether private property is to be exempt from the corporate debts.

SEC. 6. The corporation may commence business as soon as the articles are filed for record in the office of the county court clerk, and their acts shall be valid if the publication in a newspaper is made, and the copy filed in the office of the Secretary of State, when such filing is necessary, within three months from such filing in the clerk's office. No change in any of the foregoing particulars shall be valid unless recorded and published as the original articles are required to be; nor shall any change be made at any time, or in any manner, which would be inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. Corporations for the construction of any work of internal improvement may be formed to endure for fifty years; those formed for other purposes shall not exceed twenty-five years in duration; but in either case they may be renewed from time to time for periods not greater than was at first permissible: Provided, That three-fourths of the votes cast at any regular election held for that purpose shall be in favor of such renewal: And provided further, That the articles of incorporation shall provide a mode by which any member thereof may, at any time, withdraw from such incorporation, and also the mode of determining the amount to be received by such member upon withdrawal, and for the payment thereof, subject only to the rights of creditors of the corporation.

SEC. 8. The corporation shall not be dissolved prior to the period fixed upon in the articles of incorporation, except by unanimous consent of its members, unless a different rule is adopted in the articles; and no such premature dissolution shall take place unless preceded by the newspaper publication required at its organization.

SEC. 9. A copy of the by-laws of the corporation, with the names of all its officers appended thereto, shall at all times be kept posted up at its principal place of business, and be subject to public inspection; and a statement of the capital stock subscribed, the amount of capital stock actually paid in, and the amount of the indebtedness of the company, in a general manner, which statement shall be corrected as often as any material change takes place in relation to any part of the subject-matter of such statement.

SEC. 10. Intentional fraud in failing or refusing to comply substantially with the articles of incorporation, or in deceiving the public or individuals in relation to their means or their liabilities, shall be a misdemeanor, and any person guilty thereof, or any parties so offending shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than two years, or by fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the jury; and any person who has sustained injury from such fraud may also recover damages therefor against those guilty of participating therein.

SEC. 11. Any diversion of the funds of the corporation to other objects than those specified in the articles of incorporation, or in the notice published as aforesaid, or the payment of dividends which leave insufficient funds to meet the liabilities of the corporation, shall be a misdemeanor, and the officers or persons concerned therein to the penalties prescribed in the preceding section, and such directors, or their equivalent, in the hands of individual stockholders, shall be subject to such liabilities. A failure to comply substantially with the foregoing requirements in relation to the organization and publicity, shall render the individual property of all the stockholders liable for the corporate debts.

SEC. 12. Either such failure or the practice of fraud in the manner hereinbefore mentioned shall be cause of forfeiture of all the privileges hereby conferred, and any court of competent jurisdiction may, upon the application of the attorney for the Commonwealth, by a proceeding in the nature of a quo warranto, declare such forfeiture, and close up the affairs of the company.

SEC. 13. The intentional keeping of false books or accounts by any corporation, whereby any one is injured, shall be a misdemeanor on the part of those concerned therein, and the persons shall, upon trial and conviction, be fined in any sum not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars; and any person shall be presumed to be concerned therein whose duty it is to see that the books and accounts are correctly kept.

SEC. 14. Transfers of stock shall not be valid, except as between the parties thereto, until the same are regularly entered upon the books of the company, so as to show the names of the persons by and to whom the transfer is made, the numbers or other designation of the shares, and the date of the transfer; but such transfer shall not in any manner exempt the person making such transfer from any liability or liabilities of such corporation created or incurred prior to such transfer. The books of the company shall be so kept as to show, intelligibly, the original stockholders, their respective interests, the amount which has been paid thereon, and all transfers thereof; and such books, or correct copies thereof, so far as they relate to the items mentioned in this section, shall be subject at all times to the inspection of any person desiring the same.

SEC. 15. Any corporation organized, or attempted to be organized, in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall cease to exist by a non-user of its franchises for five years at any one time; but such body shall not forfeit its franchises by reason of any omission to elect officers, or to hold meetings at any time prescribed by the by-laws: Provided, That the officers shall be elected, or the meeting held, within two years from the time appointed therefor.

SEC. 16. Corporations whose charters expire by their own limitation, or by the voluntary act of the stockholders, may, nevertheless, continue to act, for the purpose of closing up their business, but for no other purpose.

SEC. 17. Nothing herein shall exempt the stockholders of any corporation from individual liability to the amount of the unpaid installments on the stock owned by them, or transferred by them, for the purpose of defrauding creditors; and an execution against the company may, to that extent, be levied upon the private property of such individual.

SEC. 18. In none of the cases contemplated in this act shall the private property of the stockholders be levied upon for the payment of corporate debts when corporate property can be found out of which to satisfy the same; but it shall be sufficient evidence that no corporate property can be found, if an execution has been issued on a judgment against the corporation, and a demand thereon made of some one of the last acting officers of the body for property on which to levy, and if he fails or refuses to designate any such property in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 19. The defendant stockholder may, in any stage of a cause prosecuted against him for a corporate debt, point out corporate property subject to levy; and, upon his satisfying the court, by affidavit or otherwise, that such property exists in this Commonwealth, the cause may be continued, or execution against the defendant stayed, until the property so pointed out can be levied upon and sold, and the court may subsequently render judgment and order execution for any balance which there may be due, after disposing of the corporation property; but if a demand of property has been made, as contemplated in the preceding section, the costs of such proceedings shall, in any event, be paid by the defendant or the corporation.

SEC. 20. In all cases where the private property of a stockholder shall be taken for a corporate debt, such stockholder may maintain an action against the corporation for indemnity, and against the other stockholders for contribution.

SEC. 21. For the purpose of making repairs, rebuilding, or enlarging or extending works, or to meet contingencies, or for the purpose of providing a sinking fund for the payment of debts, the corporation may establish a fund, and loan the same out, from time to time, taking, in all cases, good and sufficient security for the repayment of the same.

SEC. 22. In any proceeding by or against a corporation, and in any proceeding against a stockholder, to charge his private property, or the dividends received by him, for a corporate debt, the court shall have the power to compel the officers of the corporation, on the motion of either party, upon proper cause being shown, to produce the books of the corporation, and when so produced, either party may use the same in evidence.

SEC. 23. Persons acting as a corporation under the provisions of this act shall be presumed to be legally organized until the contrary is shown; and no such franchise shall be declared actually null, or forfeited, except in a regular proceeding brought for that purpose.

SEC. 24. No persons, acting as a corporation under the provisions of this act, shall be permitted to set up or rely upon the want of a legal organization, as a defense to action brought against them as a corporation; nor shall any person who may be sued on a contract made with such corporation, or sued for an injury done to its property, or for a wrong done to its interests, be permitted to rely upon such want of legal organization in his defense.

SEC. 25. For taking and certifying the acknowledgment of the articles of incorporation, the clerk of the county court shall receive a fee of one dollar, and for recording the same he shall receive a fee of ten cents for each one hundred words, and the Secretary of State shall receive a like fee for recording the same in his office.

SEC. 26. No company organized under the provisions of this act, for the purpose of doing a mining or manufacturing business, shall have power to construct or operate any railroad, tramway, turnpike, or canal, except such as may lead from its principal works or place of business to some navigable stream, or to some existing railroad, turnpike, or other public highway.

SEC. 27. So much of an act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, transporting, mechanical, or chemical purposes," approved March 13, 1854, as conflicts with this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, That no company heretofore incorporated thereunder shall be affected by the repealing clause of this act.

SEC. 28. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause this act to be published, for at least four weeks, in two newspapers—one of which shall be printed at the Capital—and he shall certify the cost thereof to the Auditor of Public Accounts, who shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the same.

SEC. 29. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

JNO. T. BUNCH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
P. H. LESLIE, Speaker of the Senate.
Approved March 15, 1870. J. W. STEVENSON.
By the Governor: SAM'L B. CHURCHILL,
ap 2 d3&e3S Secretary of State.

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, 132 Main street, continues the Clothing, Merchant Tailoring, and Furnishing Goods business at his old stand, 2d door below Fourth.
Spring and Summer stock now open. mh16eod1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Kentucky Gate and Fence Company.
MANUFACTURERS of all styles and grades of plain and ornamental Sanded Fences for dwellings, churches, cemeteries, and parks. Price from $1 to $8 per foot, put up all complete.
We also manufacture Green's Patent Farm Gate, which has taken the premium at every State fair at which it has yet been exhibited. All grades from common field gate at $8 to splendid carriage driveway at $50.
Architects, contractors, and builders will please call and thoroughly investigate prices and styles.
A liberal discount to the trade.
ALEX. HUNTER, Agent,
ap13 [illegible] No. 80 Third st.

Administrator's Notice.
ALL persons whom it may concern are hereby notified that, after sixty days from date, I will apply to the Falls City Tobacco Bank of Louisville for a duplicate certificate for 10 shares of stock in said Bank standing in the name of Sol. Hart, the original certificate therefor, No. [illegible], dated October [illegible], having been destroyed, lost, or mislaid; also certificate No. [illegible] for [illegible] shares of stock in the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky, dated 13th of January, 1866; also for certificate No. [illegible] for 4 shares of stock in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, dated January, 1864; also for certificate No. 1,120 for 10 shares of said stock, dated February 27, 1864; also for certificate No. 1,[illegible], dated April 20, 1864, for 6 shares of said stock; also certificate No. 2,771, dated 30th Sept., 1864, for 4 shares of said stock.
All of the above-named certificates of stock have been destroyed, lost or mislaid.
THOS. H. CRAWFORD,
Adm'r of Sol. Hart, deceased.
Louisville, April 9, 1870—d&w6w

Hay! Hay!!—Oats! Oats!!
300 TONS No. 1 Hay on the line of the L. & N. R. R. and 5,000 bushels No. 1 Oats in store.
CALLAHAN & SON,
a9 eodtf Corner Ninth and Broadway.

Caution.
THE public are cautioned against negotiating $30,000 Kansas Pacific First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds, Nos. 677, 3,210 to 3,250 inclusive, 4,001 to 4,020 inclusive. The bonds having been obtained by fraud, payment has been stopped.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange Place,
New York, April 12, 1870. ap18 d3

Administrator's Notice.
THIS is to notify all persons owing the estate of August Forcht, deceased, that they must come forward and settle within thirty days, and all who have claims against the said estate will present them for settlement. LOUISA FORCHT, Adm'x.
ap13 d1m*

Public Speaking.
CAPT. W. J. BRADY, candidate for Judge of City Court, will speak at the following times and places:
At Lion Garden Wednesday, April 20.
At Beck's Hall Thursday, April 21.
At Dan Brandt's, corner Fifteenth and Walnut sts., Friday, April 22.
At Reisser's, corner Shelby and Broadway, Saturday, April 23.
At Tom Casey's, Limerick, Monday, April 25.
At Jaeger Halle, between Fifth and Sixth on Market, Tuesday, April 26.
At [illegible] Hotel, Ninth and Broadway, Wednesday, April 27.
At Bell's Tavern, on the Point, Thursday, April 28.
At Market-house corner Tenth and Market, Friday, April 29.
At Shippingport, Saturday, April 30.
At Court-house Monday, May 2.
Speaking to commence at 8 P. M. All the candidates and their friends are invited. ap12 dtd

Notice.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform his patrons and the public in general that, during the course of repairs and renovations to his establishment, now in progress, a temporary store-room, with entrance on Fifth street, will be opened, where customers will be waited on as usual. Orders for parties will also be received and promptly executed.
CH. SCHULTHESS,
mh26 dtf Corner Fifth and Chestnut.

Sugar.
450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD,
je11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.
300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
ma8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Cincinnati
SHORT-LINE R. R.
3 Daily Trains for Cincinnati and All Eastern and Northern Cities.

Leave.	☞ Sleeping Car open at 9 P. M. ☜	Arrive.
10:00 A. M.	Cincinnati, Daily except Sundays	5:45 P. M.
3:35 P. M.	Cincinnati, Daily	[illegible] P. M.
11:10 P. M.	Cincinnati, Daily except Saturday	5:00 A. M.
5:35 A. M.	Lexington, Daily except Sunday	6:00 P. M.
2:30 P. M.	Lexington, Daily except Sunday	11:00 A. M.
5:10 P. M.	Lagrange, Daily except Sunday	8:15 A. M.

ap14 dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

Ohio and Mississippi Railway,
FIFTY MILES THE SHORTEST
AND 3½ hours the quickest route from Louisville to St. Louis, Cairo, Evansville, St. Joseph, Jefferson City, Sacramento, San Francisco, and all cities, towns, and stations in the West and Northwest.
St. Louis and Western Express leaves daily as follows:
Louisville .... 5:00 P. M.
Jeffersonville, Ind. .... [illegible] P. M.
Arriving at St. Louis same time as trains of other routes leaving Louisville hours in advance.
Passengers purchasing tickets by this line go through from Louisville to St. Louis without change of cars, and are furnished a
Through Car Free of Charge.
These are advantages offered by no other route. Palace sleeping and night coaches with reclining chairs on all trains.
Tickets for sleeping coaches or seats in reclining-chair cars can be obtained at the Company's office, southwest corner Fourth and Main streets.
Special Notice.
All tickets to St. Louis and points West reading via Seymour, are good via Louisville Division of O. & M. R. R., without extra charge. Information and tickets can be obtained and baggage checked through at all hours of the day, at the Company's ticket office, southwest corner Fourth and Main sts., Galt House, Louisville Hotel, and Willard Hotel ticket offices, Louisville, Ky.
J. L. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Sup't, St. Louis, Mo.
CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Ag't, St. Louis, Mo.

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line
J., M. & I. R. R.
PASSENGERS taking this line cross the Ohio river on the magnificent bridge at Louisville avoiding all transfers by ferry or omnibus. This and other advantages make this the most desirable route for safety, comfort, and speed between Louisville and all points North, East, and West.
Trains leave Louisville from the depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street, as follows:
6:40 A. M. Mail and Chicago Express daily except Sunday.
10:00 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday.
2:10 P. M. Chicago, St. Louis, and Eastern Express daily except Sunday.
10:00 P. M. St. Louis and Eastern Express daily except Saturday and Sunday.
Silver Palace day and night cars on the 10:00 A. M. train run through to New York via Cambridge City, Columbus, O., and Pittsburg without change.
Silver Palace sleeping cars on the 2:10 and 10:00 P. M. trains run through to St. Louis, and on the 2:10 P. M. train to Chicago, without change.
On Sunday trains leave as follows: 2:10 P. M. New York Express, via Indianapolis, with Silver Palace day and night car, through to New York without change. 9:00 P. M. Express for Indianapolis, connecting with trains East and West.
Tickets for sale at the office, corner of Main and Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.
☞ These are the only legitimate offices of the Company. Beware of all others. ☜
All the above trains leave the Jeffersonville passenger station, corner Spring and Ninth streets, ten minutes after they leave Louisville.
HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
S. E. CAREY, G. T. A. [illegible]

Louisville and Nashville
—AND—
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.
Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave.	[Feb. 6, 1870.]	Arrive
7:00 A. M.	Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail	10:20 P. M.
7:40 P. M.	Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express	7:30 A. M.
12:30 P. M.	Nashville & Bowling Green Acc.	[illegible]
3:15 P. M.	Richmond & Mt. Vernon Accom.	8:45 A. M.
4:15 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	8:00 A. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
☞ For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.
n16 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

MEDICAL.

DR. GATES'
PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.
THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, brought on by solitary habit or arising from excesses. Having treated the disease successfully for years, we can successfully GUARANTEE a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price, 50 cents each, or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.
We are agents for Madame Capraud's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.
CAUTION.—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage.
Also, for M. Le Craux's French Preventive Powder for the prevention of conception—GUARANTEED. Price by mail, $2 and three postage stamps.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,
Consulting Physician,
No. 85 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs
jl12 eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. LANCASTER
A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c.—a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases.
GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.
SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.
SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.
MEDICINE FURNISHED
in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.
Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.
FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.
FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2.
Best quality of Male Safes, 50c each—5 for $2.
Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.
Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.
Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.
ja28 dtf

$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 395 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

Galen's Head Dispensary.
ESTABLISHED 1856, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in 1861—the only establishment of the kind in the United States that has been indorsed by that honorable body. And this fact alone should give us precedence over the many unprincipled QUACKS whose advertisements appear in every newspaper. SPECIAL attention is given to the treatment of all diseases of both sexes, including spermatorrhea or seminal weakness, impotency and sterility, syphilis in all its stages, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. Special attention given to the treatment of female diseases, including leucorrhea and barrenness, impotency, nervous debility and female weakness, amenorrhea or suppression of the menses. Medicines furnished and a speedy and PERMANENT cure guaranteed in EVERY case. Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills, warranted to remove obstructions and irregularities—price $1. Superior quality of Male Safes—price $1 per single one, $3 per ½ doz., or $5 per doz. Sent by mail on receipt of price with full directions for use, &c.
A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for [illegible] cents.
GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
No. 72 West Jefferson st., bet. 3d & 2d sts., north side,
ja13 Louisville, Ky.

BEWARE

—OF—

BOGUS BUCHU!

PREPARED UNDER SPURIOUS NAMES,

WITH NO CERTIFICATES OR RECOMMENDATIONS.

A Permanent Cure of Gravel of 12 Years' Standing---Stone Passed and to be Seen.

BURNSIDE, CONN., Dec. 15, 1869.

DR. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR—It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more some times than others. The complaint was the "Kidneys" and "Bladder." I have been sometimes from 12 to 14 hours, and wanted to make water every minute, and could not. Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say, by the quart, also liquored medicines, but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so bad I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire Courier headed "Kidneys." I read it through, and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things and cost me so much? But, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it and got another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse (apparently). When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so, before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind that it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the Buchu was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicines, and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return concluded using the Buchu, and in the afternoon I had a desire to make water, but could not. About one hour after this I tried again, with the same result; but the next time I took the vessel it was the same as turning a faucet and stopping it off again. It was so for three times, and the third time there was something came through the passage and struck against the side of the vessel. I examined it, and it is the ugliest stone or gravel you ever saw, covered over with little pieces which collected together. It looks the color of a mud turtle, and is as hard as flint. So you see the Buchu was doing its work, although I was feeling so badly. I procured another bottle, thinking there might be some more behind; but since that has passed, which is eight weeks ago last Sunday, I have been as well as ever I was in my life. I have the stone securely wrapped, and those who have seen it in this place are surprised. I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire, also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield Republican is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well-wisher, EDWARD L. HOWARD,

Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford county, Conn.

Refers to—

Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

Oxford, Miss., May 29, 1869.

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR—Having suffered for some time with weakness, and applied to several physicians, but all failed to effect a cure, seeing your advertisement in the Home Journal, I concluded to try a bottle of your Extract Buchu, so I took three bottles and it acted like a charm. I feel as well as ever I did in my life. I know if it had not been for your remedy I should have been in my grave before now, for I was completely gone. If my testimony is worth anything to you, you are at liberty to make use of it, for I feel as if you saved me from the grave. May God's blessing attend you in your efforts for humanity's good.

W. F. CAROTHERS.

Cure of Gravel of Five Years' Standing--Stone passed and to be seen.

SAVANNAH, TENN., May 14, 1869.

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR: We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our county, named J. B. Estill, has been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs EIGHT GRAINS, which we now have on exhibition in our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, &c.,

ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

Cure of Bladder and Kidney Affection of Long Standing -- Stone passed and to be seen.

WESTPORT, CONN., Sept. 5, 1869.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the gravel, bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a LARGE PEA, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers. Yours truly,

THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO

Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
R. W. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York City.
And many others if necessary.

Cure of Kidney and Bladder Affection of a Patient Seventy-Eight Years of Age.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, PA., March 21, 1869.

EDITOR COSMOPOLITE: I desire, as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that, after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from the aggravated kidney and bladder diseases from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith and no apparent beneficial results for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly seventy-eight years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public. Yours respectfully,

D. M. LAREN.

Should any one doubt Mr. Laren's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

COLONEL DOU. RICE, Girard, Pa.
CHAS. STOW, Esq., Girard, Pa., Editor Cosmopolite.
GEORGE H. CUTLER, Girard, Pa., Attorney.
C. I. BINDS, Girard, Pa., Attorney.
CAPT. D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Pa., Attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Pa., Merchant.
DAVID E. DAY, Girard, Pa., Merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Pa., Merchant.
B. C. ELY, Girard, Pa., Druggist.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu

Established upward of 19 years.

PREPARED AT

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 Broadway, New York, and
104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

sp21 d&w Wed&sat&wtow

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Fisk With his War Paint On.

The election of that mountebank of shoddyism, Fisk, to the Colonelcy of a New York regiment of holiday soldiers, finds its parallel in the scene in which the valiant "Gen. Baum" takes command of the army of Her Serene Highness the "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein." Playing soldier in time of peace is such a harmless bit of vanity that it is to be hoped no rude boys will alarm, unnecessarily, this military "Bottom" by exploding fire-crackers or bursting caps without first warning him to lie down, and thus avoid the concussion and noise, which would really be too much for the rabbit nerves of Colonel Wellington de Boots Fisk.

II.

Food Medicines.

Dr. Hall, in his book just published, relates the case of a man who was cured of biliousness by going without his supper and drinking freely of lemonade. Every morning, says the doctor, "this patient rose with a wonderful sense of rest, refreshment and a feeling as though the blood had been literally washed, cleansed and cooled by the lemonade and the fast." His theory is that food will be used as a remedy for many diseases successfully. For example, he instances cures of spitting blood by the use of salt; watermelons, epilepsy and yellow fever; kidney affections, celery; poison, olive or sweet oil; pounded cranberries applied to the parts affected, erysipelas; hydrophobia, onions, etc. So that the thing to do in order to keep in good health is really to know what to eat and [illegible] what medicine to take.

III.

Honor to Art.

The destruction by fire of the Imperial Opera House at Dresden has not dampened the ardor of the art-loving people of that cultivated city. The Diet has appropriated four hundred thousand thalers to rebuild it. The pride and interest manifested in the matter were not limited to Dresden but extended to all Germany, where the opera and the theater are looked upon as an educational source by the government and people. The opera is under the control of the government, the actors are regarded as royal officers and everything performed is superintended. Some idea of the esteem bestowed upon dramatic art may be gained by the honors recently paid at the jubilee of one of the opera singers, "the celebrated Tichatscheck, who for forty years has been an active member of the royal opera. On the morning of his festival day he was greeted with a splendid morning—music, songs expressly composed for the occasion and performed by the best orchestras and singers of the city; he was congratulated in the name of the King by Count Platen, one of the grandees of the crown, and presented with the Cross of the Knights of Albrecht, one of the high orders of the kingdom; besides this he was presented with high orders from the Emperor of Austria, King of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, with a golden laurel wreath, consisting of forty leaves, upon each of which the name of an opera was engraved in which the artist had distinguished himself, and numerous other valuable presents were given him. His house was besieged during the day by congratulating friends, and among them were noblemen, magistrates and citizens of all classes. In the evening, when Mozart's serious opera, 'Idomeneus,' was performed, in which the artist, in spite of his age of nearly seventy years, appeared as the hero of the play, the house was crowded by his admirers, and he was almost smothered on the stage by volleys of bouquets."

IV.

The "Scribbling Sisypheas"

is the name which the high priestess of the order has bestowed upon the vivacious, transcendental, yearning, metaphysical Jean Paul Richterish, vain, frivolous women, with a certain literary volubility and epistolary garrulousness, who manage, by their appeals and persistent boring of the proprietors of newspapers, to get their inane, centripetal and centrifugal mouthings, rhapsodies and maudlin meanderings into print, and who imagine themselves George Sands, De Staels and Brownings, who are cruelly unappreciated and neglected by the world, and therefore pour out their aspirations, hopes, fears and griefs in very perpendicular, not to say declivitous, articles on the "eternal affinities," with now and then rather disjointed and incoherent mutterings over the affairs of themselves or their friends. The Scribbling Sisypheas are the most indefatigable of letter-writers and inexorable of correspondents. They underscore all the passages they consider rather fine and write pell-mell about everything and everybody. "My own" and "my darling" are used frequently, with now and then a metaphor which is immense as a specimen of female "tall writing," but is enveloped in such mystery and fog as to be intolerably incomprehensible twaddle. They are either up in the clouds or groveling in the dust. There is nothing serene, womanly, or gentle about them. They are a species of animated fusil oil, and set on fire the brains of all they come in contact with. The Sisyphea in social life is a chronic sympathizer with all of the agreeable men married unhappily, and the plain women whom she thinks are neglected. She goes about wheedling the condolence of men's wives, or wives' husbands, out of them, and straightway sets to work to make mischief by trying to make them all dissatisfied with each other, and all in the way of sympathy and with the air of a most devoted friend. An unhappy wife is a godsend to her, and what with her visits of condolence and the repetition of all the disagreeable things she has been able to gather in her other gossiping rounds, which she relates with an affectation of reluctance, she is deliciously feline. But the greatest luxury a Sisyphea can have is to be the confidential platonic friend of some literary man, whose domestic relations are a failure, and, by assuming the role of Beatrice to this Dante, reconcile him to bear with fortitude the uncongenial atmosphere of his home, and, buoyed up by her appreciation and affinity of soul, go on mounting the ladder of fame. These women may not be criminally bad, but their influence is pestiferous and dangerous to all with whom they come in contact. They are social flies in the ointment, sympathetic Mordecais in their victims' gates, and spiders in the moral dumplings. Their work adds nothing to literature which is sound or healthy, and their influence is as pernicious as it is unfeminine.

V.

For the Ladies Only.

The London Court Journal of the 26th of March gives an elaborate account of the last drawing-room held by Queen Victoria, which contains some items which may possibly interest our lady readers, and are therefore submitted. The array of beauty, jewels, laces and dresses was magnificent, according to the official account. "At this drawing-room blue and grenat were the most frequent, though it might not be said, nevertheless, that they were the most fashionable, for the new color, the *vert d'eau de Nil*, was so considered; it is said to have been suggested by the Empress of the French after her return from Egypt. It has many shades, and is really worthy of the high distinction it has found, and likely to become the rage for a time, as it has, from its varied shades, an adaptability most obliging to the complexions of many ranges of beauty. Still these colors mentioned did not by any means show in a preponderating way, for with the new green, grenat and blue came in endless mixture of hues on varied material—the new pink, the gros d'argent, yellows, crimson, amethyst, violet, rose, the pale coral, fawn, and so on, though the *prononce* colors, such as that light and beautiful green tulle, which was more decided than the *eau de Nil*, drew admiration, well bestowed, on the graceful wearer. But amid all the gauzy lightness nothing was won from the splendor of the violet velvets, blue satins, cream-colored velvets, amber and pale flush satins, when, as was mostly the case, those materials were tastefully set off with rare lace, fine jewels and very rich underrobes. The *débutantes*, who have been restricted to simple white, seemed to have been in league for the general desire to add to the remarkable brilliancy of color, as well as beauty of style, that prevailed, for they had contrived to give pleasing relief to the monotony of the white by the introduction as much as possible of colored flowers of a not too pronounced character, of blush roses and pale red roses, and grass and heartsease (may it be theirs ever!) and of pink flowers of some very nondescript character of botany. But the best effects were those in which gold trimming and a kind of gold lace were introduced, vying with the permitted elaboration on the more substantial costumes of the matrons. The costumes were not worn remarkably low. There was a new fashion seen for the first time at court called the "Frou-Frou," which is highly becoming the wearers if they have fair hair. It consists of a chief chignon, not of very great amplitude, worn as the taste may incline, more or less approaching the center of the head, and then flowing off backwards in a series of rolls or minor chignons and heavy curls, and from the extreme end droop out a few diminutive ringlets. Among the beauties of our court on this occasion were Miss Dalrymple Hay, Mrs. Furnell, Miss Henry, Lady Londesborough, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Arthur Magniac, Lady Bollen, Mrs. Meyrick, Mrs. Douglas Murray, Mrs. Burchall Helme, Mrs. and Miss Yarde Buller, Miss Crutchley, and the Hon. Miss Cavendish. The costumes of five *débutantes* were especially remarkable for their beauty and tastefulness—namely, those of Miss M. Gregory, Miss Henry, Miss Towsley, Miss Testaferrata Abela and Miss Hippisley. The most magnificent costumes at this landsome gathering were those worn by Mrs. Duncan, Lady Dalrymple, Lady Londesborough, Mrs. Snowdon Henry, Lady Ruthven, Madame de Bille, Mrs. Bingham Mildmay, Lady Agneta Montagu, Miss Cadogan, Miss Crutchley, Mrs. Studholm Brownrigg, Miss Gaskell, Lady Frere, Mrs. Bolckow, Mrs. Hippisley, Lady Scarlett, Hon. Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Layard, Lady Llanover, Mrs. Crutchley, Mrs. Frank Morrison, Mrs. Peterson, Duchess of Cleveland, Mrs. DuCane, Lady Mary Primrose, Mrs. Meyrick, Mrs. Thomas Fairbairn, Mrs. W. T. Verner and Lady Emily Hankey. The lace worn was very splendid. The Princess Mary's is renowned; therefore the Princess of Wales patronized Irish lace. Mrs. Layard, for a reason that may be conceived, wore Spanish lace, which was remarkably handsome, while the following ladies also had magnificent lace: The Hon. Mrs. Walrond, the Hon. Mrs. Motley, Mrs. Gaskell, Mrs. Douglas Murray, Mrs. Burchall Helme, Mrs. Bingham Mildmay, and Mrs. Arthur Bass. The gems were very beautiful, particularly those of the Princess Mary, Countess of Glasgow, Mrs. A. Beaumont, Duchess of Roxburghe, Mrs. Jones Lloyd, Mrs. Snowdon Henry, Mrs. Ford, Lady Dalrymple, Mrs. Frank Morrison, and Mrs. Gardner."

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

BEECHER has let an Indiana cat out of the bag.

A WESTERN paper sings apropos of the Arctic expedition: "Let Hall and Hayes delight in frays."

THE London Spectator calls Grant's message on the decline of American commerce "an idiotic proposal."

LAWRENCE BARRETT is meeting with great success in San Francisco as "Lagadere," in the "Duke's Motto."

JOE JEFFERSON commences an engagement at the Boston Theater on Monday, in his great character of "Rip Van Winkle."

FECHTER is to return again to New York on Monday week, when he commences a "farewell engagement" at the French theater.

DORE says that as a student in the Paris hospitals he worked at anatomy with as much zeal as if he had intended to follow the profession of a surgeon. The result was that he has long been acquainted with the structure of the human frame and can assign to every bone and artery its proper place in the body.

HERE are some titles for authors who want names for their books: "The Marquis's Moonshine," by the author of "The Baronet's Sunbeam;" "Green as the Grass am I," by the author of "Red as a Rose is She;" "A Bold Domestic," by the author of "A Brave Lady;" "Murdered by the Moribund," by the author of "Killed by the Dead;" "How Her Tongue Wagged: A Series of Curtain Lectures," by the author of "What Her Face Said: A Story of Five Months."

WHEN in New York, Mr. G. A. Sala became intimate with Jamieson, the actor. When Mr. Joe Jefferson was over in England, Sala imagined it was Jamieson, and sent him a note: "On Sunday, at half-past six; pork and greens! Come on, old cuss!" As Mr. Jefferson was a stranger to Mr. Sala, he was a little surprised, but he went, and the host had no reason to regret the mistake. Jefferson told a story, that night, about his meeting a girl whom he once admired, but had neglected, and implored her forgiveness. "Oh!" exclaimed the young lady, "it's of no consequence now—my father's struck ile."

KEAN, the great actor, was very vain. When he was playing once at the Princess' Theater, in London, he wrote to Hodder, the dramatic critic: "Allow me to say, in reference to a remark of yours concerning my 'physical energy,' that I was not aware that mere physical acting was one of my distinguishing points; and certainly I regret to hear that even a single writer is under an impression which can neither exalt me in my own estimation nor in the opinion of the public; and would certainly never have placed me, where many of the journals have said I am, at the head of the English stage. The character above all others that laid the foundation of my fame and fortune (Hamlet) is assuredly one that calls for mental rather than physical illustration."

Strong Advice to the Negroes.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In an accidental glance at the Louisville Commercial of yesterday, the heading of the leading editorial struck my attention. It was "A Word of Advice to the Black Man." I wanted to see how the Radicals were going to advise the black man, so I read a few sentences, and they ought to strike deep into the "black man's" heart. Let the negroes listen, for thus begins their adviser: "Condorcet, the celebrated philosopher and statesman," &c. Darkies, you have heard of Condorcet, no doubt! Well, be, Condorcet, goes on in his "Lettres d'un Gentilhomme aux Messieurs du Tiers Etat," to tell you exactly how to behave yourselves. You, "black men," are addressed in this letter of Condorcet in a language and with a learning which you can exactly understand. Read his words—in French by all means; profit by them and conduct yourselves accordingly.

A FRIEND OF THE "BLACK MAN."

IRISH NEWS.

Troublous Times in the Emerald Isle.

[Dublin Correspondence New York Star.]

Ireland is again at the mercy of the "peelers" and the Corydons. The former have already availed themselves of the plenary powers conferred on them to harrass, persecute and outrage the people. From different quarters of the country come simultaneous reports of the seizure of arms, powder, cartridges, &c; suspected parties, too, have been initiated into the comforts afforded in barrack lockups. In short,

THE WORK OF PACIFICATION

is fully inaugurated, but, strange inconsistency of Irish human nature, agrarian outrages, i. e., landlord murders are increasing, but no arrests of the murderers have been made, and the English newspapers, which heretofore gave such particular prominence to these occurrences, now absolutely, in many cases, suppress them. They don't want their readers to know that Mr. Gladstone's great remedial measure threatens to aggravate rather than cure the Irish disease.

THE TRUTH WILL OUT,

though, sooner or later. The dose will not go down in Ireland, and, if it is forced down, will merely act as an emetic and will be spewed out. As the almanac prophets say, "look out for war about these days." There is more powder in Ireland than the police will ever seize, and more arms than it would be good for their nervous system to know the exact number of. For the first time in the history of this country the people are, under extraordinary provocation for premature hostility, acting with a caution and circumspection that argues well for their success.

WHEN THE TIME COMES.

I can assure you that they are neither listless nor indifferent, if such assurance was necessary; but I think from week to week during the last two months I have given you ample evidence as to their unity of purpose, their earnestness, and their aim. I do not overstep the truth now when I affirm that if the leaders of the National party, which means the party of the great mass of the people—the party which is not the landlord party—I say if the leaders of that party had the framing of English laws for England, they would infinitely prefer to shape a rigid coercion bill, such as the amiable Gladstone has put through, than the best land bill that can possibly ever emanate from a London Parliament. I shall not further speculate on

THE EFFECTS OF THE COERCION MEASURE.

It will tell its own story in good time, and no doubt before this letter reaches you the Atlantic cable may bring you some startling premonitory hints as to its operation. It still overshadows all other subjects here, but I propose its further consideration in this letter.

THE LONGFORD PETITION.

The friends of John Martin, whose triumphant election for Longford was defeated by a combination of landlord and clerical influence, have petitioned against the return of his competitor, Greville-Nugent. The trial of the petition commenced on Monday last, at the Longford Court-house, before Justice Fitzgerald. Mr. Isaac Butt, who stands at the head of the Irish bar, appears for the petitioners.

DISGRACEFUL FACTS.

The case for the petitioners was opened by Mr. Butt in a very temperate speech, in which he sketched the course taken by the Longford clergy in setting up Mr. Greville-Nugent as a candidate for the county and endeavoring to overbear all opposition to him. The learned gentleman said it would be proved in evidence that nearly all the clergy of the diocese acted as agents for Mr. Greville; they paid money for him, they hired mobs for him, they engaged rooms for his supporters, they paid for drink for them, they marshalled the electors and led them up to vote for "their chosen candidate." But, worse than all this, they made the altars of the Catholic churches throughout the county electioneering platforms, from which were hurled the wildest and fiercest denunciations of the supporters of Mr. Martin. Some of these reverend gentlemen appeared to consider no epithet too vile to cast at the friends of Mr. Martin. "They were called," said Mr. Butt, "priest-hunters, Garibaldians, Drumsloor Orangemen"—absolutely the most hateful names that any men could be called before an assembly of Irishmen.

THE PETITIONERS.

When concluding his address the learned gentleman remarked that the petitioners were men who were sincerely attached to the faith and doctrines of the Catholic Church, and who did not wish in any way to interfere with the true and legitimate influence of the clergy. "But," he said, "I can not help saying that the more a people value the sacred character and influence of the clergy, the more unwilling they are to see it applied to purposes that I can not help calling profane."

CLERICAL INFLUENCE.

The Catholic clergy have always exerted a powerful influence in Irish politics, and very naturally so, for several reasons: First, because the people have always had the most implicit confidence in their honor and integrity; second, because they (the priests) had suffered persecution, exile and even death itself at the hands of England; and, lastly, because the priests always championed the people's cause as against their oppressors. It would be strange indeed if, under such circumstances, they did not possess influence, and great influence, with the Irish people. During the last few years, however,

A GREAT CHANGE

has taken place in the relations of some of the leading Catholic ecclesiastics of Ireland, and some of the minor ones who follow their lead, and the people. The breach has grown wider year by year, until now it is useless to disguise or suppress the fact that there is a clerical party and anti-clerical party in Ireland. The clerical party is led by Cardinal Cullen and Bishop Moriarty; and, strange as it may read, the opposition to that has no stronger or more earnest and outspoken adherent than the venerable Archbishop of Tuam. The difference, you will therefore see, is

PURELY POLITICAL,

and may be best and most easily stated in this way: The people are perfectly willing and only too glad to follow the political lead of the clergy, in case the clergy lead the road that the instincts of the people teach them is the proper one; but at the same time deny

THE RIGHT OF THE CLERGY TO DICTATE

their political course to them. Scores of patriotic priests, like Archbishop McHale, go with the people and still lead the people. The Longford election clearly illustrated this state of affairs. Both the candidates were Liberals. Nugent was a young English officer, a mere boy, without parliamentary or even ordinary political experience, and had nothing to recommend him to the people of Longford but the fact that his father was a Longford landlord, and had just been raised to the English peerage—strange recommendation indeed for an Irish constituency. John Martin, on the contrary, was a man whose name is revered in every corner of Ireland—a man whose whole life has been a continued sacrifice for her regeneration; who has suffered years of dreary imprisonment and exile for "the cause." Yet he is not now a Fenian, but on the contrary has lost no opportunity to

RIDICULE THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

Between these two men, the priests and people of Longford had to choose—the priests espoused Nugent, and the people, to them immortal honor be it recorded, gave their sympathies and their votes for the patriot Martin. In the teeth of landlord influence, in the teeth of clerical dictation, they voted for the unselfish patriot who had squandered his fortune and suffered ignominy, disgrace, and exile in their behalf. But the clerical-landlord combination proved too much for the brave men of Longford; what they could not effect by their influence or intimidation was effected by bribery and terrorism, and Martin was defeated by a very few votes.

HOW HIS DEFEAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED

is now being brought to light by sworn evidence on this trial. The first witnesses called up for examination were some of Mr. Greville's expense agents. Mr. John Maxwell, of Longford, deposed that previous to the day of nomination he had spent £300 of Mr. Greville's money. Of this sum £200 was given to the Rev. Mr. Reynolds. Mr. Thomas Maxwell stated that he received a check from Father Reynolds for £160, a large portion of which he spent in hiring Grevillite mobs in Ballymahon at the rate of from 2s. to 2s. 6d per day for each mobsman. Being asked what he did with the rest of the money, he said: "I gave £10 or £15 to the Rev. Mr. Googhegan, £10 or £15 to the Rev. Mr. Hoare, and similar sums to other priests. I gave more money afterwards to the non-electors."

ALTAR DENUNCIATIONS.

Mr. Daniel Crosbie, who occupies the position of steward to Baron Hughes on his property in the county of Longford, next came on the table. His evidence had relation mainly to a frightful series of denunciations and curses launched by the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Curate of the parish of Columbkille, against the supporters of Mr. Martin. He said:

"On Sunday, the 25th of December, after the meeting of Mr. Martin's friends in Longford, the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald officiated at chapel. When I went into the chapel before second mass, the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald seemed to be angry at the altar. He said there was a placard put up in favor of John Martin, the head Fenian, an Orangeman, and a priest-hunter, and he denounced Fenianism in very strong terms, and he ended before he commenced second mass by cursing the Fenians."

On the following Sunday the scandalous scene was repeated. Mr. Crosbie gave the following account of it:

"Father Fitzgerald said that Fenianism or the Fenian raiders had got a death-blow in the county; that the priests of Longford met in a room in the College of St. Mel's, and raised the cross there as did the Crusaders of old, and the people must now take their cross and Heaven, or Antichrist, Garibaldians, Orangeism, and hell. He said that the way they would take now would go far to show the side they would take on the Day of Judgment."

The reporters say there was "sensation" in the court when these facts were given in evidence. Little wonder. There will be sorrow in many a Catholic heart that any priest of their church should have permitted himself to act in a manner so reprehensible and revolting.

DESCRIPTION OF JOHN MARTIN.

Father Fitzgerald's description of Mr. Martin's supporters as "Fenians, Garibaldians, Infidels and Drumsloor Orangemen" was even less astounding than his description of Mr. Martin himself. He actually denounced that amiable and estimable gentleman, that noble-minded patriot as "a black-hearted Presbyterian from the North," as "an Orangeman who would behead all the priests if he could, and overturn all the Catholic institutions of the country." This statement occurs in the evidence of Mr. Crosbie, and it is corroborated by evidence given by Mr. James Brierly.

STRONG MEASURES.

The reverend gentleman's attacks on Mr. Martin's supporters were not, it seems, exclusively of a spiritual nature. Mr. James Brierly deposed that the reverend gentleman, who had denounced him in the chapel for having posted up a placard containing an appeal to the electors in favor of Mr. Martin, came out of the chapel after mass, and in the presence of the people struck him a blow under the ear that staggered him. The reverend gentleman then kicked him and afterward pelted him with stones! "Who pelted you?" asked the Judge in astonishment. "The Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald," answered the witness. Then, in answer to a question from Mr. Monroe, he stated that, although several of the congregation were present, "no one struck him except the priest."

COMMENTS.

The Liberal (Whig) papers of this city that opposed Mr. Martin, the Evening Post, Freeman's Journal and others, have no comment to make on this evidence. They are dumbfounded. Not so those who advocated his election. "The people of Ireland," says the Nation, "the Irish people all over the world, will read this astonishing evidence with feelings of blank amazement. We most charitably suppose that Father Fitzgerald was utterly ignorant of the character and antecedents of the man he so shamefully calumniated. Perhaps he took his ideas on the subject from some one who willfully misled him. In fact, we hardly know what to think or what to suggest on the subject; only we firmly believe that the reverend gentleman's conduct in this particular must have been due to some gross mistake, and did not spring from a deliberate intention to slander one of the purest, bravest, and best Irishmen in existence."

This is putting as charitable a construction on Father Fitzgerald's action as it is possible to do; much more charitable, I am afraid, than most Irishmen will view it.

JEFFERSON COUNTY POLITICS.

Democratic Organization.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The action of the city Democratic committee on Saturday last receives the approbation of every earnest Democrat with whom we have conversed. In resolving upon a convention, the committee meets the requirements of the hour recognized by every disinterested Democrat. In referring to a committee composed of such judicious materials as those selected, to report upon the time and manner of securing such convention, the committee made a satisfactory step. That the county committee will co-operate with energy there is no doubt. So that we may now confidently expect to have a harmonious convention, and one that will respond in its nominations to the importance of the day, as felt by every patriotic heart in the community. It will be no time for the exercise of the propensity for political "nickering," to which some of our citizens are suspected of being addicted; no time for placing men before the people as candidates merely because of personal relationship or friendly concern. What is needed is the presentation of such candidates as can be most useful in the campaign before us, as well as faithful and responsible in the offices to which they may be elected. This is the sum and substance of the Democratic ritual now—inspiring, of course, unblemished consistency in support of unaying Democratic principles and policies.

In attaining anything like the healthy organization required for the nomination of the candidates of the required standard the committees have grave responsibilities before them. Some men who have been talking of "running independent" have even already begun to bestir themselves to go before the convention to secure its nomination. If unsuccessful there, there is no telling what their course will be. "Packing" to any considerable extent, or for more than one or two offices, we deem to be nearly an impossibility. And yet it would, and perhaps ought to be, fatal to the Democratic cause if these men succeed in "packing" for even a single office. Let our best men attend the primary organizations and watch those who would "pack" a convention in personal interests.

There is a higher tone prevailing now than usual. Let it make itself felt or it might as well not exist. We have to meet a most unscrupulous enemy with an elaborate and easily-worked and powerful machinery. We must tolerate none capable of any licentious combination with such an enemy—and we fear that we have those thus inclined who profess to be in our ranks.

The rooms in which ward meetings are usually held are very small—too small for satisfactory work. Would it not be well for the committee to entertain the idea of organizing in precincts and the appointment of delegates by the precinct organizations to the nominating ward meetings—the latter to be held in daylight and by all the wards at the same hour? The suggestion is merely thrown out for consideration. The interests of candidates are as nothing compared to the record the Democracy of Louisville has to make for itself in our August election. The convention is expected to be constituted of materials saturated with this sentiment and not of those blindly devoted to individuals and insensate to Democratic success. Precinct organization, if commenced soon, to be faithful and effective, should command the presence of our responsible men from the start.

PUBLIUS.

Call on H. S. Garr.

If Mr. H. S. Garr will consent to become a candidate for the office of County Assessor he will receive the warm support of

MANY FRIENDS.

☞ The Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph of the 16th says: "On Wednesday afternoon last, during the prevalence of a thunder-storm which passed near the city, a most singular phenomenon was observed near the residence of Mr. Macomber, foreman of the Phoenix nursery. About 3 o'clock a large ball of fire was observed moving slowly along just above the surface of the earth in a horizontal direction. It was plainly seen by Mrs. Hart and a son of Mr. Macomber. It moved so slowly that no trouble was experienced in obtaining a full view of it, and it appeared to be about the size of a half-bushel measure. The most singular part of this occurrence took place when this ball of fire struck a small outbuilding. The instant it struck it exploded with a loud noise, tearing the building to atoms."

☞ A scheme of more than ordinary magnitude is on foot in New York, in which several of the wealthiest men of that city are interested. The project is to erect a series of buildings in a central portion of New York city, the object being to secure an elegant and spacious structure for the approaching International Exhibition, which will also include one of the largest and most commodious picture galleries in the world. For this purpose the construction of the buildings will conform somewhat to that of the Louvre of Paris. A capital of $7,000,000 has already been raised, and the buildings will undoubtedly be the finest yet erected in the metropolis.

THE COUNCIL AT ROME.

The Pope on the Position of the Church.

[Rome (March 20) Cor. London Times.]

The home-sickness of the American bishops excites as much alarm on the one side as the other. It won't do, however, for the new world to leave the old in the lurch; and there are quite as many on this side of the Atlantic who are resigned to vote as they are bid, but who are only waiting for Providence to relieve them from voting at all. At the opening of the Council England was reckoning up rather proudly the proportion of the fathers speaking her tongue or understanding it, and looking forward to the days when a Council, to be really ecumenical, would be prevailingly Anglo-Saxon. The poor lady has been counting her chickens, not exactly before they are hatched, but certainly before they chucked, and never was there so silent and sluggish a brood. All the Italian papers, whatever their politics or faith, are enjoying the sight of a whole race—and that one which thinks not meanly of itself, and is apt to look down on others—absolutely dumbfounded. On matters of faith—that is, on the questions really at issue and really moving the souls of men—one English bishop has opened his mouth, one Irishman, one American, and there ends this ridiculous exhibition of our national superiority.

Meanwhile the Pope is not silent, nor does he deliver his opinions within closed doors; that was never his way. He is making speeches, long or short, few or many, every day, and they are always apropos to the Council. On Friday be distributed to a large body of missionary bishops and priests a quantity of sacred vestments, sent here by a Belgian society, and made an address, which has been described as an epitome of the whole Council question. It reads thus:

"It is a great consolation to me to find myself in the midst of you, so as to fulfil the desires of these pious ladies of Belgium, who, animated by a lively desire to be able to say, *Domine dilexi decorem domus tuæ*, have prepared and sent to Rome, in boxes adapted to them, a certain quantity of sacred ornaments of various rites to be distributed among the bishops of the poor missions. I must praise the zeal of these pious ladies, and in giving you their presents I need not recommend them to your prayers, for I am certain that both for them and their families you will implore the blessing of God and endeavor to satisfy their desires. Within the cases you will find the special prayers they ask; I am sure you will not forget them. I rejoice beyond measure that these ladies have interested themselves about the ornaments of the Oriental rites. I do not know how they have succeeded as regards the pattern and the cut; each one of you will try to adapt them to himself. But I rejoice at the thought, for I love the Oriental rites, and desire that they shall be preserved intact. The variety of the rites is one of the great ornaments and glories of the Catholic Church. I love all my children, without distinction of nation, of tongue, or rite; and I ardently desire that this love be responded to, and that it may make still closer the union between the head and the members. My words are directed especially to you Orientals, with whom I know that efforts have been made recently to detach you from this Holy See. Instead of this you are more closely united to me, and do not suffer yourselves to be conquered by counsels and suggestions made to you by the enemies of the Church, and who do not wish us well. Now is renewed in the Vicar of Jesus Christ a similar fact to that which happened to Jesus Christ himself when dragged before the tribunal of Pilate. Pilate was well persuaded of the innocence of the Saviour, and would have desired to set him at liberty, but on hearing these words, *Si hunc dimittis, non es amicus Cæsaris*, he was intimidated and overcome by a respect for man—*tradidit illum voluntati eorum*. They are solemn moments which are passing; we are treating of the principles of eternal life, of the rights of the Church and of the Holy See, the truth, sanctity, and justice of which are recognized by all, and which are yet impugned by those who, calling themselves friends of Cæsar, are friends of the revolution. Let us not be seduced by their threats or their promises and we will not imitate the judges of the tribunal of Pilate; but we will defend the holy cause of God without being flattered by the applause of the world, and without being frightened at that which is called public opinion, of which there are so many unhappy victims. I repeat it: Be united with me and not with the revolution; be united with me in defending the holy rights of truth and justice, and in order to guard yourselves against the seductions of the love of popularity and applause, turn your minds to me and not to public opinion. But to hold ourselves firm in these resolutions, let us invoke the Holy Spirit to descend upon us and give us the strength necessary for us. Above all, let us be humble in heart and in spirit, not placing any confidence in our own strength or our own light. Founded on this virtue and guided by faith, we will struggle for the kingdom of God without fear and without danger of error. Oh! my God, give your spirit to animate and fill our hearts with light, so that above all things and in despite of our enemies we may confess and promulgate the truth. Meanwhile, I give you the benediction. I bless you in the name of the Father, I bless you in the name of the Son, I bless you in the name of the Holy Spirit; and may this blessing accompany you in your missions and fortify you for the accomplishment of the arduous and holy work entrusted to your zeal. May it descend upon your clergy and on the faithful confided to your care. May it keep you united in this world, that we may be eternally so in another."

BREAKING UP.

The Ohio Legislature Adjourns in a Most Extraordinary Manner.

[From yesterday's Cincinnati Commercial.]

In the last hours of the House, various efforts were made to increase the pay of officers and employes by voting extra days' pay. Some of these succeeded and others failed. The last hour of the House session was one of unbounded confusion. Members, released from the restraint to which they had been accustomed, left their seats and engaged in a general scrimmage, throwing paper balls, books and heavy cushions from their chairs in all directions. It soon became too hot for those who made an effort to retain their seats, and they gradually got out of the way of the flying missile, until the seated portion of the hall was almost entirely vacant, while all were crowded around the outer circle and lobby inclosing the seats, and indulging in good-natured knock-down arguments with whatever was available to throw.

Sometimes a rush from opposite directions would make some particular individual the target for a cross-fire more amusing to lookers-on than to the recipient. In one of these melees the tall figure of Hill, of Hamilton, found his only refuge from a shower of cushions and such by skillfully dodging among the marble columns in the vestibule with an agility creditable to a man of his years and usual dignity. Mr. Baber sat out of harm's way, nursing his varicose leg with his hands, and sighing at the want of dignity of his associates, between earnest expostulations to the effect that he did not on Saturday night call Cunningham a liar, but only remarked, "merely in a conversational way," to those around him, that, if Cunningham denied making certain statements, then he was a liar.

An illustration of the folly of such reckless proceedings as characterized the closing hour of the session of the House, was afforded at the last moment. Just as the Speaker declared the House adjourned, a heavy, feather-covered cushion was aimed at his desk, and, striking the gas fixture near him, smashed the crystal globe to fragments, and broke the iron stem, driving it with force directly into the face of one of the oldest members of the House, Mr. Milligan, of Monroe, who was sitting quietly by, taking no part in the melee. The gilded leaves with which the piece was ornamented made some ugly gashes in his face, and at first a decided sensation was created by the announcement that he was badly injured.

Two or three physicians, members of the House, rendered prompt assistance, and with a sponge and water cleaned the wounds, and having patched the old gentleman's face up with court-plaster, pronounced him out of danger; but those who witnessed that occurrence shudder at the narrowness of the old gentleman's escape from severe, if not mortal, injury.

The hall, after adjournment, presented ample evidence of the battle that had been raging; chairs dislocated and in ruins, books and documents scattered about at random, cushions ripped half around, with their hair stuffing scattered under foot or protruding from the rent seams, made altogether a picture of disorder.

In a few minutes the hall was cleared, parting greetings were exchanged, and those not booked for Washington sought the earliest trains home.

MANNERS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The following from the Chicago Journal is reproduced by the Toledo Commercial for the purpose of giving it a detailed denial:

"Smoking is freely allowed in the Ohio House of Representatives during the session. The air became so vile from the exhalation of the old dudeens that it has been found necessary to open two fire-places, one on each side of the Speaker's desk. Around these members sit much as they would in an old-fashioned bar-room, with their feet on the fender, absorbed in chaffing, smoking, &c."

The Toledo Commercial denies in detail thus:

"We may remark in regard to this statement: (1) Smoking is not freely allowed in the Ohio House of Representatives during the session; (2) the air does not become vile from that cause; (3) there are no fire-places in the room; (4) the members do not sit as they would in an old-fashioned bar-room." With these exceptions, the principal points in the above item may be correct. Is there not some mistake about the State? Should it not be Illinois, instead of Ohio?"

The denial is well meant, but is contrary to the facts. Smoking is freely practiced in the House during the session; the air is according; there are two fire-places in the hall, where the members sit in such easy positions as they naturally would in a place of such easy manners.

A Cuban Girl Restored to Freedom.

[From the Charleston (S. C.) News.]

Day before yesterday Magistrates T. J. and J. G. Mackey granted a writ of habeas corpus upon application of E. Wiesto, attorney of Flora Osma, the application reciting that the said Flora, who lives in Charleston, "is of African descent, and was born a slave in the city of Havana, on the Island of Cuba; that she is owned or claimed to be owned by one Fernando Osma, who married her half sister, Riter Osma, and who desires to convey her back to the Island of Cuba, where her mother now lives, in slavery; that she is fourteen years of age, and of sound mind and discretion, and that she does not wish to return to the Island of Cuba, for the reason that upon her return she would be a slave under the law of Spain." When the case came before the magistrates they heard the testimony and decided that the Flora was the slave of Fernando Osma alleged, but as Riter Osma had produced the body of Flora and declared that she waived all claim to the custody of the said Flora, they would order that she be committed to the care of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Weston, she having selected them as her temporary guardians.

POSTAGE.

The Bill Introduced by Mr. Sumner.

[Washington Cor. New York Herald.]

The bill introduced by Senator Sumner provides that the postage on letters and all mail matter wholly or partly in writing, except books in manuscript and corrected proofs, also on all printed matter so marked to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original printing; also on all matters sent in violation of law or regulations of the Postoffice Department, and on all matter for which no specific rate for postage is fixed, shall be at the rate of one cent for each half ounce or fraction thereof. The postage on newspapers, magazines and periodicals, on book manuscript, proof sheets and corrected proofs, passing between authors and publishers, on pamphlets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, photographs, photograph paper, letter envelopes and wrappers, cards and paper shall be charged one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, to be prepaid by stamps; but on newspapers and other periodical publications not exceeding four ounces in weight, sent from a known office of publication to regular subscribers, postage shall be charged quarterly as follows: When issued once a week, five cents, and five cents additional for each additional issue, payable at the office of delivery, and such payments shall be made only at the beginning of a quarter and for not less than a quarter, and it shall be in postage stamps, which shall be placed upon the bill or receipts and cancelled by the postmaster collecting the same; and provided the Postmaster General may, under fixed regulations, permit publishers of newspapers to prepay the postage of each entire issue of the paper at the office, mailing at the rate of one cent for each three ounces gross weight, payment to be made by placing stamps upon the bill or receipt and cancelling the same by the postmaster collecting the same, and each parcel or package so paid shall be stamped "prepaid," with the postmark of the office of mailing; but the publishers of newspapers may send to each actual subscriber within the county where their papers are printed and published one copy thereof free of postage. Books and book packages shall be charged at a rate of four cents for each four ounces or a fraction thereof, prepaid by stamps. The franking privilege is hereby abolished; but there shall be furnished in lieu thereof stamps and stamped envelopes prepared and issued by the Postoffice Department, which shall be charged against the several departments and used by those by law entitled to the franking privilege only, the same to be designated on their face "State Department," "Treasury Department," &c.; "Senate," "House of Representatives," &c.; provided that the maximum weight of franked or free-mailed matter forwarded under such stamp shall not exceed four ounces, except public documents, publications ordered by Congress, packages of cuttings, seeds and roots, which shall be fixed by the Postmaster General; and provided further, &c., the Postoffice Department shall provide for the registered letter, money order and other postoffice business envelopes proper printed superscriptions, which shall be used by the department for its business. The Postmaster General shall not pay for the entire mail service upon any railroad exceeding $300 per mile annually; and if any railroad company shall decline to transport the entire mail for such compensation upon the express trains, he is authorised to separate the mail and forward the letter mail by the express trains, and the printed matter, including public documents and transient newspapers by freight or express freight trains, paying therefor only the lowest rates charged by the ton for similar freight; and in no case shall the entire amount for the freight so paid and the amount paid for carrying the letter mail on such road exceed $300 per mile per annum. Postage on all mail matter shall be prepaid by stamps at the time of mailing. If not fully prepaid it shall be forwarded to its destination charged with double the prepaid rates, to be collected on delivery; and such postage shall be collected by placing stamps upon the letter or other matter delivered, and canceling the same by the postmaster at the office of delivery. All letters or mail matter deposited in any postoffice for delivery within the United States, without being prepaid by stamp at least a single rate, shall be returned to the writer or sender, and double postage thereon to be paid by stamps placed upon the mail matter as returned, and cancelled by the postmaster returning the same. All box rents, all collections of postage insufficiently paid, all fees for registered letters, advertised letters, newspaper postage, ship letters, and all collections in the ordinary business of the postoffice shall be made and paid by postage stamps, which shall be placed upon the mail matter or voucher, or upon the proper receipt, bill or voucher, and cancelled by the postmaster receiving such payment. All acts and parts of such acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

KELLEY.

The Tearing Tragedian of the House.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, performed his great tearing act in the House the other day, in the course of the tariff debate. He held up a piece of heavy coating cloth, which he said was imported from England, in order to show what stuffs she would sell to our people unless they were prohibited to buy. His dramatic voice and manner are well known. He orates the best worn platitudes and the shallowest fallacies in Forrestian tones. He took a tragic attitude, like Kirby when he wraps the American flag about him in his great dying act. He held up the British cloth before him, and gesticulated at it, as Macbeth to the air-drawn dagger. In rotund tones he called attention to its thickness and seeming strength. Rising with rhetorical fervor, he opprobiously denounced it as a combination of shoddy and cow's hair. Tearing tragic passion to tatters, he suited the action to the word, and tore the fabric in twain; and, with veins swelled and utterances thick with dramatic rage, he exclaimed: "It is rotten—rotten as it was when the material was carried from the lazar-houses of Smyrna to the shoddy fields of London to be manufactured." And then turning the tempest, the whirlwind of his theatrical passion, upon Mr. Cox, he exclaimed, with indicative finger: "The gentleman from New York asks us to give facilities for the admission of such fabrics."

But there was a method in all this dramatic madness. Anybody could tear Mr. Kelley's shirt or his trowsers or coat in the same way. Rhetorically he is always tearing his shirt. This cloth costs, Mr. Brooks said, about 72 cents a yard in gold and weighs 2 1-5 pounds a yard. The proposed duty is 50 cents a pound and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, making it $1 36 a yard, equal to 190 per cent. This is meant to be prohibitory. And what then? The American manufacturer will have the whole field for his shoddy and other coarse wool and hair fabrics at his own price. And there is no manufacturer handier with shoddy than the American. By this duty, which with its commissions and the premium on gold will reach $2 and upward, he will be enabled to charge $3 for a worse article. Why should any American manufacturer desire to improve his fabrics or to make a good article or to invest any capital in improving his machinery when by means of legislation he can practice this robbery? It is this system that draws the energies of the favored manufacturers away from their business to the Congressional lobby.

More Cowhiding South.

[From yesterday's Nashville Banner.]

A young man, whose name need not be mentioned here, is employed on Judge John M. Lea's new residence, Vine street. While he was at work yesterday afternoon, a female with whom he had recently been boarding, and whose establishment on South High street he claims to have left because she wanted to be too friendly, stepped inside the door and called him. He at once made his appearance. She burst out that he had been "casting imputations upon her character," flourished a cowhide and attempted to strike him, but he avoided the blow and picked up a brick, as though he intended to let her have the benefit of it, whereupon she shrieked for her husband, who had been lying in wait outside the door, and who now rushed in and fired at the young man twice. The latter, brick in hand, rushed upon his assailants and drove them outside the building. Here the husband fired again without effect, after which he and his better half retreated down the street. The matter will come up for hearing before Recorder Halle this morning.

☞ Some new and important facts have just leaked out in connection with the divorce obtained by Mrs. McFarland in Indiana. When the lady had decided to invoke the law of a distant State to get a divorce, a friend of one of her female counselors employed two private detectives to watch her husband, and, if necessary, entrap him into the perpetration of some act which might be used to show that he was unworthy to possess his wife. The job was given to a United States detective and he selected men who were then employed by a Collector of Internal Revenue. McFarland was dogged by these spies from place to place; they followed him everywhere, but they failed to find aught against his character, and they reported the fact to their employer. When Mrs. McFarland's advisers heard of the result of the surveillance to which her husband had been subjected, they took steps to obtain the divorce without any other testimony but her own. These spies are to be put on the witness-stand.

☞ Miss Edith O'Gorman lectured at Madison, N. J., the other day, on the Roman priesthood. As she left the building, a large crowd of Catholics congregated, and a serious riot seemed inevitable. Pistols were fired at the lecturer, but missed their aim. She reached a friend's house, which was instantly surrounded by the rioters. The windows were broken with stones, clubs, &c. Citizens kept guard all night, and Miss O'Gorman returned to Jersey City to-day. She entered the Roman Catholic Sisterhood as a nun, at Madison, and the Catholics are exasperated.

☞ The fashion of spelling out the middle name is becoming very popular in cities since country people have quit it. Philadelphia papers have a correspondent who signs his name "S. John Smith."—[N. Y. Democrat.

☞ A St. Petersburg danseuse has been fined eighty rubles "for gestures out of all bounds."

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	4 P. M.
Henderson	TARASCON	5 P. M.
Green River	FALLS CITY	5 P. M.
Kentucky River	BLUE WING No. 2	5 P. M.
New Orleans	MAGENTA	10 A. M.
Tenn. River	PINK VARBLE	4 P. M.
St. Louis	ANNA	12 M.
Nashville	SPRAY	12 M.
Evansville	BERMUDA	12 M.

ARRIVALS—April 19.

Ben. Franklin, Cin.	United States, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.	Argosy and barges, Cin.
Wauanita, N. O.	

DEPARTURES—April 19.

Ben. Franklin, Cin.	United States, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.	Morning Star, Hend.
Argosy and barges, N. O.	St. Marys, St. Louis.
Wauanita, Pittsburg.	

THE RIVER is stationary, with 8 feet 3 inches in the canal and 6 feet 3 inches in the chute. The weather yesterday was cloudy, with a cold west wind blowing all day. There seemed to be quite an improvement in business yesterday on the levee over the day previous.

The Annie for St. Louis, and the Spray for Nashville, will be down to-day.

The steamer Pittsburg will be down, en route for New Orleans, to-morrow morning.

The Bermuda will arrive this morning, from Evansville to Cincinnati.

Capt. Peckenpaugh arrived in the city yesterday from Arkansas river. He reports the damages done to the R. C. Gray as being very light.

The largest single shipment of meat from St. Louis, ever known, was made by rail Monday, to Macon, Ga.

The Kate Putnam, for Nashville, the Red Wing, for St. Paul, and the Camelia, for Pittsburg, are looked for to-day.

The Diamond and barges came up with an empty tow for the Hays Coal Company, Pittsburg.

The tow-boat Samson No. 2 arrived from Cairo, en route for Pittsburg, with one barge of iron and several empty barges in tow.

The towboat Dick Fulton arrived from below, and was busily engaged dropping her tow through the canal yesterday.

The Kate Robinson was due last night from St. Louis, on her way to Cincinnati. The Emma Floyd was also due from Nashville.

The Sam J. Hale is expected to arrive this morning from Cincinnati en route for Memphis. She leaves the city wharf at 5 p. m.

The Pink Varble did not leave as advertised, but will back out at 5 p. m. to-day positively, for Tennessee river.

The Norman will arrive to-morrow morning from Cincinnati, and leave for Evansville at 12 m.

The Wenonah, Capt. Conway, from New Orleans, landed at the city wharf yesterday, and added a considerable lot of freight, and then backed out for Pittsburg.

The Bengal Tiger arrived from Pittsburg with 128,000 bushels of coal, and will add here 25,000 bushels, all of which is to be taken to St. Louis and St. Paul.

The steamer Magenta, Capt. J. Stut Neal, failed to get off yesterday evening, but will clear the Portland wharf at 10 a. m. this day for New Orleans positively.

The Virginia, Capt. Charles Schultz, will land at the Portland wharf this morning, and is advertised to leave for New Orleans Saturday at 5 o'clock p. m.

The Leilaire will be found at the city wharf ready to receive all freights for Tennessee river and intermediate points. She will leave positively Saturday, that being her regular day.

Two flatboats left Madison yesterday with cargoes valued at $25,000. One item among the freight is 5,000 barrels of flour. The boats go direct to New Orleans.

The Mississippi is rising more rapidly at St. Louis. It is falling at Quincy, but rising at Dubuque. The Missouri is rising at its lower end but falling at Omaha, and rising above.

The Falls City was to arrive last night with the biggest trip of the season. She has 150 hogsheads of tobacco for this port and all the miscellaneous freight she can carry. She will leave for Green river this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

On Thursday last the temperature of the United States presented a singular phenomenon. The thermometer indicated 78 deg. at Cairo, 80 deg. at Louisville, 77 deg. at Cincinnati, 77 deg. at Pittsburg, 70 deg. at Cleveland, Ohio, while it was only 58 deg. at Nashville, 69 deg. at New Orleans, and 73 deg. at Havana.

The Evansville Courier of yesterday says: "Ex-Mayor Bunce, of Louisville, and Capt. R. H. Wolfolk were in the city yesterday, on business connected with the consolidation of the steamers City of Evansville and Quickstep into the general stock of the Evansville and Memphis packet company. We believe their business was to set a value upon the steamer Quickstep."

Three lines of steamers are about to be established, to ply between St. Louis and New Orleans, beside the barge line. The latter has long been in operation, and the "St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Line" has been running for some months. The "Independent Packet Line" is about starting, and a new one not named is now forming to carry freight exclusively.

The steamboat Antelope is coming from Dubuque with a load of grain. Among her other freight, she has flour for New Orleans at 75c per barrel. A dispatch of the 15th says: The Antelope got off this morning with a tow of 35,000 bushels of wheat, 48,000 do sacked oats, and 700 barrels flour, provisions, &c., the largest shipment that ever left here for Southern markets. She will return for another cargo, already secured, and bring up a tow of coal from Cairo. She was fired with Iowa coal on her down trip.

The elegant side-wheel steamer Nick Longworth, Captain Kates commanding, with E. E. Bowers in the office, was receiving liberally yesterday. Captain Kates received several telegrams yesterday from Captain Eugene Bowers, urging him to bring the Longworth to Cincinnati. The prospects for the Longworth to fill out here being so good, Captain Kates had no notion of leaving here. The Longworth is a No. 1 freight and passenger boat. Persons having freight to ship or a trip to take down the river could not find a better boat. She is advertised to leave the city wharf this afternoon at 5 o'clock for New Orleans.

The following are half the cabin and all the deck receipts of the steamers named, during the month of March, as returned to the Assessor of the First District, Cincinnati:

Wren	$ 427	St. James	$2,810
Alaska	831	Kate Robinson	776
America	748	Fleetwood	4,185
Belle Vernon	171	Ben Franklin	2,328
Lorena	2,920	United States	3,023
Edinburgh	672	Norman	79
Sallie	1,160	Gen. Lytle	3,085
Emperor	492	Gen. Buell	2,487
Anne	1,652	Mary Ament	380
Wauanita	242	Telegraph	2,177
Kenton	776	Emma Floyd	220
Robert Moore	454	J. H. Groesbeck	800
Champion	689	Silver Spray	1,350
Minnesota	613	Bostona	3,071
Lawrence	164	Alice Dean	1,535
Sam J. Hale	1,135	C. T. Dumont	1,066
Spray	425	Robert Burns	1,025
Leonidas	812	Abeona	1,120
Silver Moon	1,089	Ohio No. 4	3,150
Shamrock	1,034		

[See fourth page for river dispatches.]

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
10:00 A. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	9:45 night
3:55 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express (Daily.)	12:45 P. M.
11:10 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express (Daily except Saturdays.)	12:35 A. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
7:00 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	8:30 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:55 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:05 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	9:30 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot, commencing with No. 18 New York Express, at 10 a. m., as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
6:40 A. M.	No. 3 Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:10 A. M.
10:00 A. M.	No. 17, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	12:35 P. M.
2:10 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	3:35 P. M.
10:40 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:45 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

Leave.		Arrive.
9:30 A. M.	No. 2, Chi. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Leave.		Arrive.
4:45 P. M.	St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West (Daily.)	9:45 A. M.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

Morning Mail Boat	2:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Evening Express	5:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
On Sunday		2:00 P. M.

Mr. G. C. Breed, General Agent of the Memphis and Clarksville railroad, was in the city yesterday.

The directors of the New Albany and St. Louis Air-line Railway Company held a very important meeting at the office of the company in New Albany last night.

Twenty-four through passengers left the city yesterday evening for St. Louis via the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. Since the opening of this road travel to the West has steadily increased.

There will be a meeting of General Superintendents at the Galt House to-morrow for the purpose of arranging the time-cards for the different roads.

Work was commenced yesterday morning on the air-line railway through the city of New Albany, Indiana, from the terminus of the Jeffersonville road at State street to Falling Run creek at the foot of Preston street. The Jeffersonville Railroad Company will build this part of the line.

A new bridge, a recent invention of Thomas A. Brien, of Queen Anne's county, Maryland, was exhibited at the Council Chamber, Baltimore, on the 11th inst. It is a caisson bridge that rises with the flood sufficient to allow all debris to pass, and resumes its position as the water subsides. It requires no machinery, but works by the action of the water. It is claimed that by adopting this plan of bridge there will be no occasion for widening the falls, provided the proper hight of water be given.

A bill has passed both Houses of the Iowa Legislature which provides for a tax of one per cent. on the gross earnings of all roads whose receipts exceed $4,000 per mile, two per cent. on all gross earnings between $4,000 and $6,000 per mile, and three per cent. on all gross earnings of over $6,000 per mile. Four-fifths of this tax is to be assigned to the counties, proportioned to the number of miles of road in each county; the remaining one-fifth goes into the State Treasury to be applied to the usual purposes of State taxes. The bridges across the Mississippi and Missouri rivers are to be taxed as other property in the localities where situated.

The interests of this State are at present represented in the directory by the Hon. C. C. Shackleford, of Madison; Cap. Samuel Young, of Atlanta, and Frederick Speed of this city, who were appointed by Gen. Ames, acting as Governor, last spring, under protest, he claiming that an act of the Legislature ceding the right to vote upon its stock and authorizing the Governor to appoint three State Directors was inoperative, owing to its not having been formally concurred in by Louisiana and the city of New Orleans. We are not informed as to the action Governor Alcorn intends to take, further than that the Hon. H. F. Simrall, of this city, has been employed as counsel to represent the State at the annual meeting of the stockholders.

The statement of the Illinois Central Railroad for the month of March, 1870, is as follows:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

	Acres		
Acres Construction Lands sold	6,016.42	for	$57,242 80
Acres Int. Fund Lands sold	200.00	for	2,090 00
Acres Free Land sold	360.00	for	6,563 00
Total sales during month of March, 1870	6,576.42	for	$65,995 80
To which add Town Lot sales			95 00
Total of all	6,576.42	for	$66,087 80
Cash collected in March, 1870			$109,285 73

ESTIMATED EARNINGS—TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

	In Illinois, 707 miles.	In Iowa, 228½ miles.	Total. 935½ Miles.
Freight	$321,366 00	$62,471 00	$383,837 00
Passengers	143,275 55	33,870 90	177,146 45
Mails	6,371 00	1,029 08	7,404 08
Other sources	74,000 00	1,970 92	75,970 92
Total Mar. '70	$545,013 55	$99,360 90	$644,374 45
Tot'l act'al earnings Mar., '69	$611,365 02	$98,279 36	$709,644 38

[From the Vicksburg Times and Republican.]

The recent sale of the stock owned by the city of New Orleans and that owned by the State of Louisiana in the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company to private parties causes a peculiar degree of interest to attach to the annual meeting of the stockholders, which is to be held in the city of New Orleans on Monday next. The State of Mississippi is the owner of nearly nineteen thousand shares of the company's stock, which cost it in the neighborhood of four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. In addition the State holds a large number of the bonds of the road, which, together with the deferred interest, makes its interest in the company to an amount not far short of a million of dollars. Whether the purchasers of the stock lately held by the city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana are favorable to the present management of the road, we are not informed, but we infer from the fact that President Beauregard refuses to permit a transfer of the stock to be made upon the company's books, that they are not favorable to that gentleman's administration, and that it is their intention to displace the present directory at the election which occurs a week from Monday. This they can easily do, as the total number of private shares is insignificant when compared to those recently sold by the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY EVENING, April 19, 1870.

The money market is quite active, and borrowers have grown very plentiful and urgent when ever they offer gilt-edge paper; however, they are apt to meet with success in their efforts to raise money at 9 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is offered freely. This change, from the stringency which did exist in the exchange market, is caused partly by an increased supply and partly by the great demand for money, to supply which the banks are drawing on their New York balances.

GOLD—Is more active, with a smart demand and free offerings. The transactions of the day have overreached that of any day during the last week. The wires reported gold 113¼ at the opening board and closed at 113⅛.

Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 West Main street, quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	112¾	113¾
Silver halves and quarters	105	
Silver dimes	107	

Will gold advance? is a query which in New York, as also in other commercial centers, is having the effect of producing no little comment and careful investigation upon all matters likely to disturb the premium. The decline of gold to the lowest point, and its unimportant fluctuations for some time subsequent, was productive of apathy in business circles generally, but the advance of 1½ per cent. last week in New York, with probabilities of higher figures, opened the eyes of the commercial public to the fact that the flurry was deserving of more than transient notice. That interests of great magnitude may be greatly influenced by events likely to occur none can deny, and in accounting for the sensitiveness which is observable in mercantile and business matters this fact may well be taken into consideration. The New York Economist, in commenting upon the subject, remarks that the recent fluctuations in the gold premium also force into striking relief the blindness of the Government in permitting the continuance of a system of currency which is so subversive of the idea of stability that lies at the very foundation of sound financial prosperity. It is almost indisputable that half the energy and exertions wasted upon the abortive funding bill would have served to place our currency upon a substantial convertible basis. This course, as the Economist long since pointed out, would at once have placed our business on a sure foundation, and enabled the Government to negotiate the conversion of the bonded debt on better terms than are now attainable.

It is now too evident that the country is destined to suffer severely from the false policy of the Secretary of the Treasury. The fluctuations of gold within the present week show that the Secretary is very far from having the complete control of the premium that is generally supposed. Since the collapse of the "September gold panic" a variety of circumstances have operated to keep down the premium. Of these the most potent was the large supply of cotton bills. The large receipts of cotton, and the unusually heavy exports of that staple, and of grain and petroleum, have kept up a constant supply of foreign bills, which reduced the rates of exchange and checked the exports of gold. We are now approaching a season when our remittances abroad are usually heavy. More than half our specie shipments take place between May and August. The bulk of our cotton crop has been already exported, and there is comparatively little to come forward. We have only the exports of petroleum and grain to rely upon to diminish the outflow of specie. Under ordinary circumstances, then, we may expect an advance in the gold premium after the present month; and it does not appear how the Government can prevent it. Here are the prospects of fresh complications arising from our variable irredeemable currency. How all this can help the Boutwell-Sherman policy of equalizing bonds with gold, so as to facilitate their conversion at lower rates of interest, is one of those problems that can only be solved by the purely official mind.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are very inactive and show a decline in the new issues:

Five-twenties, 1862	113¾@114¼
Five-twenties, 1862	111¾@112¼
Five-twenties, 1864	110 @111
Five-twenties, 1865	110¼@111¼
Five-twenties, new issue	108¼@109¼
Five-twenties, 1867	109 @110
Five-twenties, 1868	109 @110
Ten-forties	105¼@105¾
Cy 6's	110¼@111¼

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	114¾	114½	114½		
" '62	112¼	112¾	112¾		
" '64	111	111	111		
" '65	111¼	111¼	111¼		
New issue	109¾	109¾	109¾		
" '67	109¾	110¼	109¾		½
Coupons '68	110	110¼	110		¼
10-40 coupons	106¼	106¼	106¼		
Cy 6s	111¾	112	111¾		¼

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Have changed hands with some life to-day. City bonds are strong with a fair trade doing. Covington branch bonds hold their own, and we report the sale of about $10,000 in them. Nashville R. R. stock sold freely at 74 during the morning, and later in the day 75 was asked by some parties, and the stock was but light.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports
Apples, green, bbls	74	175
Butter, pkgs	1	4
Bacon, casks	89	102
Bacon, tcs	31	58
Bagging, pcs	291	4
Bale Rope, coils	1	10
Cement, bbls		304
Cheese, pkgs		19
Candles, bxs	95	208
Coffee, bgs	219	141
Corn, bgs	1331	441
Coal, bush		380
Cotton, bales	1095	287
Dried fruit	219	21
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	133	641
Feathers, bags	7	1
Eggs, bxs and bbls	48	
Flour, bbls	294	312
Furniture, pkgs	210	530
Hides, bdls	27	
Hay, bales	374	
Hogs, head	248	
Horses, head	14	26
Iron, pig, tons	271	279
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	171	1498
Lard, tcs	80	63
Lard, kegs		38
Malt, sks		77
Merchandise, pkgs	157	2240
Mules, head	21	12
Nails, kegs	10	150
Oats, sacks		58
Offal, sks		35
Potatoes, bbls	5	180
Pork, mess, bbls		5
Rags, bales	5	
Rice, casks	60	
Sugar, hhds		6
Sugar, bxs and bbls	166	74
Salt, bbls	12	40
Seeds, bags	61	31
Shingles, m		700
Tobacco, hhds	218	424
Tobacco, boxes	3	28
Whisky, bbls	223	287
Wheat, sacks	204	
Wool, sacks	1	
Woodenware, pkgs	404	

Daily Review of the Markets.

ALCOHOL—Prices fluctuated with highwines, which for the past few days have shown some weakness. The market to-day was quiet. We quote at $2 05@2 10 per gal.

APPLES—The market is steady, and prices range from $3 50 to $6 per bbl.

BAGS—Only a moderate demand for grain bags is reported, and prices are unchanged. We quote 2-bushel at 42½@45c; 2½-bushel at 51@55c; 3-bushel at 60@65c; 4-bushel burlaps are selling at 19½@21c, and 2-bushel at 15½@16c.

GUNNY BAGS—Are dull and nominal. Holders would sell round lots in bales at 20@20½c. Rewoven are in light request at 21½@22c.

BATTING—Is unchanged, with light sales of Nos. 1 and 2 of the various brands at 28 to 30c.

BARK—A prime article of chestnut oak would command $14 00 per cord on arrival at depot.

BEESWAX—Is in fair request at 28 to 30c for prime on arrival.

BUTTER—The market is well supplied with country butter. We quote common to fair cooking qualities at 18 to 23c. Prime to choice at 32@35c. Sales of 1,800 lbs choice and 300 lbs common within range of our figures. Western Reserve and Indiana tub butter command 32@35c, and New York tub is nominal at 42@45c.

CEMENT—Is firm, with a good demand, and sales were made to-day of 5,048 bbls at $1 75@2 00 per bbl.

COTTON YARNS—Are in light demand and unchanged. We quote No. 500 at 18@19c, No. 600 at 16@17c, and No. 700 at 14@15c per doz. Pound yarns are quoted at 30@35c per lb.

CHEESE—Prices are steady, and fair demand is reported. We quote Ohio factory at 15@15½c, Western Reserve at 14@14½c, New York factory at 17@17½c, nutmeg cheese at 18½@19c.

CANDLES—The market is well supplied, and a fair demand is reported. We note sales of 150 boxes 12-oz at 13½c. We quote full-weight star at 17½@18c, 12-oz at 13@14c, and 11-oz at 12@12½c. Tallow candles at 13@13½c.

CORNMEAL—Bolted meal is in good demand and firm at $1@1 10 per bbl. loose. Kiln-dried is steady at $4 75@5 per bbl.

COTTON—The market is exhibiting but little animation, though firmer with a slight advance. Dealers are disposed to accept present quotations, though considerable quantities are held out of the market. We quote:

Middling	21½@22
Low middling	21
Good ordinary	19
Ordinary	16 @16½

DRIED FRUIT—Is in fair request, and dealers are offering moderate stocks. We quote dried apples at 5¾@7½c; peaches at 5½@6c; half peaches at 6½@7c.

EGGS—Receipts are liberal and prices are declining. We quote at 14@15c per doz in lots. We note sales of 1,800 doz at 15c.

FEATHERS—Strictly good to prime lots are in demand, and command from 70c to 75c per lb.

FISH—Prices are steady. We quote No. 1 mackerel, medium, at $26@28; No. 2, large, at $18@18 50; No. 3, large, at $16@16 50; No. 1 kits at $3 10@3 25. White fish are steady at $7@9 for Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

FOREIGN FRUITS—A fair demand is reported, and prices are steady. We quote oranges at $5@7 per box, lemons at $4 75@5 50, figs at 17@18c per lb, layer raisins at $4 75@4 80 per box, Zante currants at —.

HOMINY—Sales are light at $5 75@6 25 per bbl. Grits are in light request, and sales are made at $6 per bbl.

HAY—The market is well supplied, and prices are steady, with a good local and order demand. We note sales of 84 bales at $20. We quote choice timothy at $19 50@21 50 from wharf and store, prime timothy at $18@19 50, mixed at $18@19, and clean red-top at $15@17 per ton from wharf and depot.

HIDES—Receipts are liberal for the season and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote flint hides at 17@18c, dry-salted at 15@16c, and green-salted at 8½@9c.

IRON AND STEEL—Stocks are ample and a fair trade is reported. We quote S. C. and C. C. bar at 4@5c; coopers' hoop at 5½@6c; nail rod at 9@9½c; cast steel at 20@25c; American blister at 11@12c; German at 11@15c; steel plow-slabs at 10c; iron do at 6c; steel plow-wings at 11@12c; iron do at 6½c.

LEATHER—Is in fair demand and prices are well maintained. We quote oak sole at 42@43c; hemlock do, 30@33c; harness, 40@42c; bridle at $54@72 per doz; uppers at $48@54 per doz.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Stocks are very light and prices are firm. We quote the various grades of Virginia brands at 85c@$1 15c; Kentucky and Missouri brands at 65@72c.

NAILS—Prices are quotably unchanged. We quote 10d and 40d at $4 15@4 40; other numbers with the usual advance. Horse-shoe nails at 30@38c per lb, as to quality. Mule shoes 7@8c; horse shoes 6@7c.

OFFAL—Is in good request and stocks are barely sufficient to meet the home and export demand. We quote bran at $21@22 per ton, shorts at $24@26 per ton, shipstuff at $27@28, and middling at $30@32 per ton.

OILS—We have no change to note in prices. We quote lard oil at $1 10@1 25 for Nos. 2 and 1; coal oil at 28@30c, and benzine at 18@20c per gallon; linseed oil $1@1 01.

ONION SETS—Continue in good demand. We quote:

Red, per bushel	$ 7 00
White, per bushel	10 00@11 00
Top Onions, per bushel	3 00@3 50

SALT—Stocks are ample to meet the requirements of the market. We quote:

Large barrels at	$2 65
Small	2 40
Small dairy	2 50
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

STRAW—Is in fair request and supply. Sales are made at from $9 to 12 per ton.

SOAP—Prices are quotably unchanged. We quote No. 1 German soap at 8½c; No. 2 at 7c, and rosin soap at 5@7c.

SEEDS—A fair demand for timothy and clover is reported. We quote timothy seed at $4 85@5 37; clover at $10 00@10 25 per bushel.

SEED POTATOES—The market is well supplied and prices range from $1 50 to 2 25 for the well-known varieties. Early rose command $4 50@7 per barrel. Common sweet potatoes $3 50@4 50. Bermuda $10 and Brazilian $15 per bushel.

TALLOW AND GREASE—A fair demand is reported and prices are steady. We continue to quote at 8½@9c per lb for tallow, and 7@9c per lb for grease.

TINNERS' STOCK—Stocks are ample and prices steady. We quote I. C. 10x14 c. coal at $11; block tin at 42c; lead 10½c; solder at 30c.

VINEGAR—We quote cider vinegar at $7 00@8 00 per bbl, crab at $9@10 00 per bbl, and pure at $11 00@12 per bbl.

WOOL—The market is quiet and receipts light. We quote, on arrival, for unwashed at 22@28c per lb, and for tub washed at 30@35c per lb.

WHISKY—Raw whisky was firm to-day, and sales were made at 96@98 tax paid.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market to-day fully maintained the buoyancy and firmness that have characterized it for some days past, and the sales at the six auction warehouses amounted to 139 hhds.

THE LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 67 hhds: 3 hhds Ballard county medium bright wrapper at $25; 3 hhds manufacturing leaf at $14 50 and 12 50; 10 hhds Weakley county, Tenn., leaf at $11, 11, 11, 11, 10 75, 10 25, 10 25, 10 25, 10, 9; 3 hhds Green county leaf at $10 25 and 9 50; 4 hhds Spencer county, Ind., lugs at $7 75, 7 60, 7 20, 7 25, 6 60, 6; 1 hhd Henry county, Tenn., leaf at $7 60; 3 hhds Henry county common lugs at $7 90, 7 90, 8; 3 hhds Monroe county low lugs at $7 70 and 6 25; 2 hhds Webster county lugs at $7 50 and 7 60; 13 hhds Indiana lugs to common leaf at $8 50, 8 70, 8 70, 8 10, 8 90, 7 10, 7, 6 85, 7 40, 5 90, 6 60, 6, 5 20, 6, 7 20, 5 60, 5 70, 6 50; 3 hhds Carroll county low leaf at $8 90, 8 90, 8 50; 1 hhd Metcalfe county leaf at $10; 2 hhds Metcalfe county low leaf at $8 90 and 8; 1 hhd Metcalfe county lugs at $7 90; 2 hhds Franklin county lugs and trash at $7 90 and 6 80; 1 hhd Tennessee common manufacturing at $11 50; 2 hhds Monroe county leaf at $12 25 and 9 50; 7 hhds Christian county leaf at $12, 11 75, 11 75, 11, 10, 10, 10.

THE PICKETT HOUSE sold 15 hhds: 5 hhds Ballard county leaf at $15, 15, 12 50, 12 75, 11 25; 4 hhds Henderson county leaf at $12 50, 11, 10 50, 10 50, 10 50, 10; 3 hhds Henderson county trash at $5 65, 6, 6 10; 5 hhds Trigg county leaf at $10, 10, 9 60, 9 90, 9 40; 2 hhds Trigg county lugs at $7 60, 7 00; 1 hhd Cumberland county leaf at $11 25; 7 hhds Grayson county old leaf at $10 50, 10 50, 10 50, 9 40, 9, 8 90, 8 70; 16 hhds Hart county leaf at $20, 18, 10 50, 12 50, 11 50, 10, 10 50, 9 10, 9 20, 8, 8 40, 8 50, 8, 10, 9, 10; 8 hhds Hart county lugs at $8 50, 8 90, 8 80, 7 90, 7 80, 7 90, 7, 7 50; 6 hhds Taylor county common leaf at $9 20, 8 90, 8 50, 8 30, 8 10, 8 10; 1 hhd Taylor county lugs at $8 70; 2 hhds Todd county leaf at $10 25, 9 50; 4 hhds Carroll county leaf at $17 50, 9 30, 8 90, 8 10; 1 hhd Daviess county lugs at $7; 9 hhds Union county leaf at $16, 15 50, 15 50, 15 50, 13, 12 50, 12 50, 12 25, 11 50; 3 hhds Union county trash at $7 80, 8, 8; 2 hhds Metcalfe county leaf at $10, 10; 3 hhds Metcalfe county lugs at $8, 7 90, 7 70; 1 hhd Indiana lugs at $7 50.

THE PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 13 hhds: 2 hhds Trigg county, 1 leaf and lugs, at $10 00, 8 90; 1 hhd stemmery trash at $6 75; 2 hhds Breckinridge county, 1 lugs and 1 leaf, at $7 00, 9 20; 3 hhds Hart county leaf at $11 50, 10 50, 10 00; 5 hhds Green and Grayson lugs and leaf at $10 00, 8 00, 9 00, 6 50, 7 70.

THE FARMERS' HOUSE sold 27 hhds: 5 hhds Hart county lugs and leaf at $10 50, 7 30, 8 20, 9 20, 9 00; 5 hhds Metcalfe county lugs and common leaf at $5 85, 9, 9 30, 10, 8 40; 5 hhds Barren county lugs at $7 80, 7 50, 6 95, 7 40, 6 50; 5 hhds Warren county lugs at $8 60, 6 70, 5 90, 8 00, 6 50; 7 hhds Webster county at $9 00, 7 00, 8 30, 7 30, 7 70, 6 50, 7 90, 6 60.

THE BOONE HOUSE sold 19 hhds: 9 hhds Daviess county frozen lugs at $6 60, 6 50, 6 50, 6 50, 5 50, 5 95, 6 60, 6 70, and 5 50; 1 hhd Daviess county common leaf at $8 00; 1 hhd Cumberland county common lug at $6 90; 1 hhd Green county common leaf at $9 50; 2 hhds Taylor county common leaf at $8 10 and 8 60; 1 hhd Caldwell county common leaf at $8 30; 1 hhd Larue county common leaf at $10 00; 2 hhds Adair county common lugs at $7 00 and 7 70; 1 hhd Adair county common leaf at $9 90.

THE NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 57 hhds: 2 hhds old scraps at $3 75 and 4 10; 9 hhds Warren county new lugs at $7 10 to 7 60; 8 hhds Warren county new leaf at $8 20 to 10; 1 hhd Hart county new leaf at $10; 1 hhd Hart county old leaf at $11 25; 3 hhds Daviess county new leaf at $8 90 to 9 80; 8 hhds Ballard county new leaf at $17 25 and 20; 4 hhds Hancock county new lugs at $6 60 to 7 60; 4 hhds Hancock county new leaf at $9 10 to 9 10; 3 hhds Breckinridge county new lugs at $5 70 to 7; 2 hhds Graves county new leaf at $8 90 and 9 60; 2 hhds Metcalfe county new lugs at $8 20 and 7 60; 1 hhd Trimble county new leaf at $8 60; 1 hhd Trimble county new lugs at $6 70; 3 hhds Trimble county new frosted leaf at $8 to 9; 3 hhds Trimble county new good leaf at $12 25 and 18; 1 hhd Barren county old leaf at $9 50.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market continues to maintain the firmness which has been its distinguishing feature for several days past, and this is accomplished in the face of a comparatively light demand, which demonstrates the entire confidence of holders in the immediate future of prices. The St. Louis Republican of Saturday says:

"The week closes in dullness, but without apparent disposition to concede in prices, or any desire to press sales; on the contrary, holders have increasing confidence, not merely in the eventual course of the market. The prevalence of stormy weather during the past two days, the closing of the principal markets on account of the recurrence of Good Friday, and the religious observances of the week, added to the fact that the 15th to the 18th are settlement days for contracts, all have combined to give a dull period; but have not been sufficient to break the market down, notwithstanding a bold operator in New York, anxious to buy it largely, in expectation of an early and decided recovery, is known to have forced off his entire stock, 10,000 bbls pork, without accomplishing anything beyond selling himself out at a loss; and placing himself in a position where he will be compelled to buy, and thus unwittingly become the opponent of his own interest."

The market for mess pork is steady, and holders are firm at $29, with light sales. Rump pork is selling at $25@27, as to quality.

The bacon market is steady, and we note sales of 56 casks clear rib sides at 16¼c. We quote clear sides at 16½@16¾c; clear rib sides 16@16¼c; shoulders at 12½@12¾c. Hams are steady at 18@19c, with sales of 30 tierces sugar cured at 18½c; preferred brands command 18½@19c; plain are held at 16½@17c.

Bulk meats are quiet. We quote clear sides at 15½@15¾c; clear rib sides 15@15¼c; shoulders at 11½@11¾c.

Lard steady. We quote prime tierce at 16@16¼c and kegs at 17½@18c.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

The market continues steady with a good demand and ample stocks. Some scarcity of the low grades is reported, for which there is an active demand, but our dealers are prepared to respond promptly to the wants of buyers. We quote:

Fine	$4 50@4 75
Superfine	4 75@5 00
Extra	5 25@5 50
Extra family	5 75@6 00
A No. 1	6 25@6 50
Fancy	6 75@7 00
Rye Flour	5 50@6 00
Buckwheat	7 50@8 00

CORN—The demand for corn continues active, and prices are fully maintained, and the tendency is still to higher quotations. Sales are made of choice, sacks included, at $1 05 per bu. Stocks are below the requirements of the market, and buyers may anticipate higher quotations. We note sale 3,450 bu at $1 05. Ear corn is held at 90c in bulk.

WHEAT—There is no new feature in wheat, and the market remains quiet at from $1 to $1 15 for the various grades of red and white on arrival, and $1 10@1 20 per bu from store.

RYE—Is quiet, with light sales at $1 from store. Sales of 300 bushels are reported at $1, and dealers are paying 90c on arrival.

OATS—Are steady, and in good demand. We quote at 62c in bulk, and 65@67c sacks included. Feed oats are steady at 70@72c, sacks included.

BARLEY—Is in moderate demand, and we quote spring at 75@85c, and fall at $1 10@1 20 per bu.

MALT—Is in fair request. We quote spring malt at $1@1 10; fall at $1 30@1 40 per bushel. Rye malt is held at $1 10, and corn malt at $1 30 per bushel.

Louisville Grocery Market.

There is a firmer feeling in the Eastern markets in sugar and coffee, and the market here is consequently stronger though quotations are not quotably higher.

NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—A fair demand is reported and prices are maintained. We quote:

Choice	12¾@13¼
Prime	12 @12¾
Fully fair	11¾@12¼
Fair	11 @11½
Common	10 @11

REFINED SUGARS—The market is firm with a fair jobbing demand. We quote:

Hard standard	13¾@14¼
A's	13¼@13½
B's	13 @13¼
Extra C	12¾@13
C's	12½@12¾
Yellow	12 @12½
Molasses sugar	10½@11
Demerara sugar	13 @13¼

COFFEE—Is in good request, and stocks, without being heavy, are ample to meet the demand. Prices are firmer. We note sales of 150 bags Rio at quotations. We quote:

Choice Rio	22 @23½c.
Prime Rio	21 @22½c.
Good Rio	21 @21½c.
Fair Rio	20 @21 c.
Common Rio	19 @19½c.
Laguayra	23½@24 c.
Java	28 @30 c.
Ceylon	24 @25 c.

MOLASSES—Is in good jobbing demand, with ample stocks. We quote New Orleans molasses at 75@85c for bbls and half-barrels; sirups at 60c@$1 per gallon; sorghum at 45@55c per gallon.

RICE—The market is steady. We quote Louisiana and Carolina at 7@8½c.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK-YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, April 18, 1870.

CATTLE—The market opened with offerings amounting to 281 head. There was but little excitement, yet a large amount of business was done, and at the close of the market we find that nearly 200 head were sold. There was a slight decline in sales, say 25c on best grades per 100 lbs gross. The market was controlled by home consumers, and but few shippers put in an appearance, the market being overstocked, and prices fully 50c on the 100 lbs lower than last week. When the markets east are depressed it has a very damaging effect on this market, and causes all operations to be confined to the local trade or home consumers. The butchers bought freely of such stuff as they desired for their trade, for which they paid fair prices. There seems to be heavy runs of cattle at St. Louis and Chicago, which have been shipped East, and as long as this continues we cannot expect to see any material change here. We now give grades and prices: Fancy grades consist of smooth, well-fatted Durhams and half-breeds, weighing from 1,000 to 1,300 lbs, sell at $7@7 50; second quality consists of smooth, well-fed cows, heifers and steers, weighing from 800 to 1,000 lbs, sell at $6 50@7; oxen that are fat at $5 50@6 rough, half-fatted, at $4 50@5, and common yearlings at $2 50@4 per 100 lbs gross. Fresh milch cows sell about as fast as they arrive at $25@60, owing to quality.

SHEEP—There were some 300 head on the market to-day, and it may be regarded as good, as all sell as fast as they arrive. We quote for light common $4@5, medium $5@5 50, and heavy, well-fatted, weighing over 100 lbs gross, sell at $6 50@7 per 100 lbs the gross.

HOGS—There has been a good supply of this class of stock on the market, and the demand is fully up to the supply. Shippers bought most all that were offered at fair prices. Light half-fatted sell at $7 to 7 50; medium to fair at $8 to 8 50, and extra corn-fed, weighing over 250 lbs, at $8 75 to 9 00 per 100 lbs gross.

HORSES AND MULES—Receipts light, and but little doing in this class of stock. There is a good inquiry for aged mules, and they sell quick at fair prices. Horses are in fair request for few selling. No demand for shippers at this point.

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1870.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

Gold closed yesterday at 113 1-8.

The resignation of Judge Advocate Swain has been accepted.

The Democrats have elected mayors in Quincey and Bloomington, Ills.

The dead bodies of three men were found floating in Chicago river on Monday.

The remains of Hon. Anson Burlingame arrived in New York yesterday in the steamship Silesia.

An effort is to be made to overrule the vote in the House reducing the duty on pig iron to five dollars.

One thousand gallons of liquor were seized in Boston yesterday in one store by the State constabulary.

Senator Wilson lectured on temperance on Monday night in Dr. Cuyler's church, Brooklyn. There was a very large audience.

The steam saw-mill of Col. John G. Barnard, a few miles west of Terre Haute, Ind., was burned Monday night. Loss $7,000.

The colliers at Plymouth, Pa., have stopped work loading the Reading cars with coal, in sympathy with the Schuylkill strikers.

The Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the judgment in favor of one Green against the city of Chicago for the recovery of the price of certain hose for the fire department.

A deck-hand, on the steamer Mary Forsyth, was killed by a negro named Hayes, near Island 10, on Monday morning. Hayes was arrested, on the arrival of the boat at Memphis, and committed for murder.

M. E. Susisky, the defaulting St. Louis City Treasurer, was arraigned in the police court yesterday, on the charge of embezzlement, and waived examination. His bond will probably be fixed at $75,000.

The celebrated novelist, Mayne Reid, lectured on Monday night before a distinguished audience upon Lord Byron, at Steinway Hall, New York. Upon the platform were William Cullen Bryant and a number of other prominent literary men.

In the case of Berry vs. ex-Gov. Fletcher and others, in the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis, the jury, by order of the court, rendered a special verdict of not guilty as to Fletcher. The case will proceed against Gen. Montgomery and other defendants.

Colonel Mitchell, Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of Missouri, left St. Louis for Fort Harker, Kansas, yesterday, to sit on a Board convened by the War Department to investigate certain alleged frauds in the Quartermaster Departments at Forts Harker, Larned and Dodge.

The Mississippi river at Dubuque is now one inch above the extreme high-water mark of 1869. Many manufactories and machine-shops in the lower part of the city have been obliged to cease work in consequence of water entering their lower stories. It is thought the water has reached its highest point.

The safe in the office of the County Treasurer at Newport, Vermillion county, Indiana, was broken open on Monday night and robbed of thirty-five thousand dollars in currency. All the money belonged to the county. The job has every appearance of having been done by accomplished burglars. The County Commissioners offer a heavy reward for the arrest of the thieves or the recovery of the money.

Gen. Jordan has left Cuba, on the road to this country. It appears that previous to the mission of Gen. Quesada to this country, the President of the Cuban republic had requested information from his diplomatic representative here as to the wisdom of sending here an authorized agent who could give, from his personal knowledge, trustworthy details as to the status of the Cuban republic, and that Mr. Morales Lemus, in reply, warmly urged the mission to Washington of Gen. Jordan, as a person who was not unknown here, and whose statements would carry conviction.

It has been reported that Judges Bradley and Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, would not sit in a rehearing of the legal-tender case, for the reason that they were stockholders in railroad companies, owning bonds issued prior to the passage of the legal-tender act, principal and interest of which, under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, are payable in gold. This objection having been brought to the notice of the gentlemen concerned, Judge Bradley has stated that he transferred all his interest in such stocks immediately after his confirmation, and Judge Strong says it is his intention to dispose of the railroad shares which he now owns before the case comes to a hearing.

A DESPERATE LOVER.

He Follows his Sweetheart Home and Gets his Head Broke.

Solomon Taylor, Joseph Hudson, and Louise Pitman are the parties. Hudson loved Louise and was engaged to her, but this was many months ago. Louise discarded him. Though he knew he was discarded beyond remedy, it was a hard matter for him to reconcile himself to the fact, and while endeavoring to do so he continued to dog his sweetheart to and from home and through the streets. It was a sad case of discarded lover, and called for the sympathies of all the neighbors, which was willingly supplied. In this way matters went on for some time.

Last week Louise went to a ball and Hudson followed her there. He danced in the same set with her when he could get a partner, and when he could not stood over behind the stove and watched her as she swung through the mazes, the belle of the occasion. When the ball was over she went home with Solomon Taylor, who is one of the head barbers at the Willard Hotel. Hudson didn't object to this fellow so much because he was one of the head barbers, as that he had worked himself into Hudson's former place in Louise's affections. This enraged further the fellow, and he did not allow Taylor to accompany her in peace. So he followed them, keeping about a square behind. When they arrived home it was 3 o'clock in the morning, but nevertheless Louise asked Solomon in, and he went in. This, Hudson thought, looked suspicious, and he went up to inquire into it. He rapped at the door, and gave his name. Louise said he couldn't come in at that late hour. He replied, "I might as well be in there as Sol. Taylor."

By this time Louise had let Solomon out the back door, and he was making off through the night, when Hudson, running around the house, grabbed him. They faced one another, and, as they gazed, their eyes glared through the darkness. Hudson remarked, "This is mighty strange," when, he says, Solomon struck him in the face and then on the head, with some heavy substance, and ran. This was all he remembers. It was afterwards found that his arm was broken, and that he had been severely cut upon the head and face with a razor.

This ended the matter. Louise knew nothing of the bloody battle that raged without until next day. She was glad enough to have succeeded in smuggling Solomon out so snugly and getting Hudson away from the front door so easily, and slept well on her victory. On the next day Hudson had his rival arrested for cutting him with intent to kill, and Solomon was brought before the City Court yesterday, when the facts above were developed. A number of witnesses testified to Solomon's good character, among whom were Judge Bunch, Speaker of the House of Representatives, General Jackson, General Chilton, Mr. Hagan, and J. Hop Price.

The Judge said that, personally, he had no sympathy whatever with Hudson, and, in fact, no other man or lover who would dog his sweetheart through the street, and act as a spy upon her. He did not think the cutting was done maliciously, and held the defendant to answer a misdemeanor. The parties are all negroes.

Unlawful Foragers.

Yesterday afternoon a party of men entered a bakery on Madison street, near Fourteenth, and commenced helping themselves to everything in the store. There was no one attending the store except a lady, and the ruffians scared her off. After this, the same party went to the grocery store of Nick Gathoff, at the corner of Fourteenth and Madison streets, and here they acted in the same manner. Lieutenant Needy was called upon, and, with the assistance of officers Sullivan, Shelly, Howard, and Hatch, succeeded in arresting Wm. McGilcice, James Murphy, James Reis, and John Mack, whom they lodged in the West-end station-house, on the charge of commit ing the depredations alluded to above.

Board of Trade.

The following standing committees of the Board of Trade were appointed yesterday by J. J. Porter, Esq., president:

Finance—A. O. Brannin, O. W. Thomas, Robert H. Waggoner, Samuel Ray, James Trabue.

Arbitration—John Barbee, J. M. Robinson, J. M. Duncan, C. K. Fairfax, Jno. T. Moore.

Appeals—Vene P. Armstrong, George W. Wicks, John L. Wheat, N. Bloom, Jas. Todd, Wm. Hughes, J. D. Allen.

THE BRIDGE CELEBRATION.

The Programme Proposed for the Occasion.

Processions, Pyrotechnics, Illuminated Trains and Steamers.

EVERYBODY TO BE INVITED.

At the informal opening of the great bridge over the Ohio at this point, it was unanimously agreed that the final grand celebration of the important event should take place on the first day of June. On that day the Associated Press Convention will meet here for the first time, and a more appropriate occasion for the celebration could not have been chosen.

There are now less than six weeks in which to make preparations for the contemplated demonstration and to publish abroad the announcement of an intended pyrotechnic display by which it is proposed to commemorate at one and the same time the final completion of our magnificent structure over the falls of the Ohio and to honor the occasion of the assembling here in our midst, for the first time, of the Associated Press of the United States. Consequently, it would seem necessary that active steps should be taken to place the enterprise on a proper footing. In regard to the programme for the proposed celebration, a correspondent suggests that the General Council at its session to-night appoint a joint committee to confer with like committees from our sister cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, who are just as much concerned in the success of the celebration as is Louisville. Then let these committees, resolved into one, confer with the Board of Trade, the Bridge Company and all the railroad companies connected with or interested in the bridge; and, if it be objected that such a committee would be too numerous to be called together promptly—too unwieldy to be efficiently handled—why may it not delegate its powers to three or four of its members?

Certainly it is highly important that the earnest co-operation of all interested parties should be elicited, and at as early a day as practicable. It will be recollected that on a late occasion—that of the commercial and manufacturing procession—our Indiana neighbors of both cities, through some unintentional and unfortunate mistake, were not advised in time to participate with us in such style as they wished; and that on a still more recent occasion—that of the celebration of the passage of the first passenger train over the bridge—the New Albanians, through another similar mishap, failed to have their delegation on the ground to meet the Kentucky legislators.

There is now sufficient time to make all needful preparations pertaining to this unique and handsome display, but none to lose. In addition to the general newspaper invitations to the people of the Union, printed letter-sheet invitations should be sent to prominent men all over the entire country—to national and State rulers and legislators, to railroad officials, to noted manufacturers, merchants, capitalists, &c.; and many of these reside immense distances from us. Moreover, there is another consideration why early publicity should be given to the contemplated project. Every season there are thousands of persons whom either business, pleasure, or search of health calls to or through Louisville, or along some route not far from our great railway lines, the vast majority of whom might make it convenient to pay us a visit on the first day of June if they knew some time beforehand that, by starting on their trips even earlier or later than they had intended, they could witness such a display as will be provided. It is not only proper and expedient that Louisville should offer the people of the United States a handsome exhibition, but that they should all get free show-tickets in time to induce as many as possible to assemble here upon that interesting occasion, and railroad tickets at half fare. The great cities of the country are continually making great efforts to attract vast crowds of visitors. Boston, so successful last year in drawing to her embraces so many thousands of people during the week of her Musical Jubilee, is not only to make a similar endeavor again this year, but is to be imitated by New York, also, who advertises, free of cost, to be in all the papers of the land, that she is erecting an immense coliseum, where 10,000 performers will deafen 90,000 hearers at one time. As a perfect treat of melodious harmony, these exhibitions may not be perfect successes; but they induce vast multitudes to assemble there from abroad, and fill the pockets of hotel-keepers, merchants, railroad companies, hackmen, &c., and in fact create a golden influence that affects advantageously, either directly or indirectly, the entire community. And even though they may be unmusical humbugs, still it is worth the admission fee to the visitors, if only to witness such vast panoramas of aggregated humanity.

But we, on the contrary, invite our guests to a really magnificent spectacle, nothing similar having ever been presented before; and, while we enjoy the incidental advantages of the kind above-named, we have also a capital opportunity of showing not only the value of Louisville's geographical location, and her possibilities as a great railroad center, but of drawing the emphatic attention of manufacturers and capitalists from abroad to the gigantic water-power which idly frets itself away beneath the grand and massive structure that so defiantly looks down upon this useless waste of incalculable aquatic force, sufficient to turn all the mill-wheels on the continent. And, in addition, would it not be well to invite military companies, including artillery, from abroad, to unite with our battalion in giving from the bridge a grand opening salute, to be followed by a torch-light procession along the grand highway of all the workmen who labored on the great structure, together with all the employes of the various railroad companies and car factories around the falls? Next, suppose an illuminated train of cars should dash across at the greatest allowable speed, and then a boat ascend or descend one of the channels, before the grand finale—the display of fire-works along the entire length of the bridge? And here, it might be hinted, would be afforded unrivaled opportunities for illuminated advertisements of some of our more enterprising business firms.

Y. M. C. A.

Meeting Last Night—The Association Placed on a Sure Basis.

This benevolent enterprise, after struggling under the most disadvantageous circumstances, has at length been placed upon a footing which we have reason to hope will be a sure one. The Association having for several years been laboring under constantly-increasing pecuniary embarrassments, it was finally resolved to call a meeting of its members to determine definitely as to its continuance or final dissolution. We are glad to be able to say that the former course is the one which the activity of its friends and the generosity of its many supports have fixed upon. The committee to obtain subscriptions having come together last evening to render their report, quite a number of our prominent citizens were assembled to hear it. The amount which had been called for was about $2,000, which it was supposed would relieve the Association of all its debts. This was unfortunately a mistake; but, owing to the prompt response of our citizens to the calls made upon them in aid of this great charity, the amount which was really necessary was more than raised. The discovery of the warm interest which was really felt for the association, and the extent of which surprised the most sanguine, is even more encouraging than the mere fact that the enterprise is now free of all that was most hurtful to it. We have every reason to hope and believe that the association has now begun upon a career which will in its usefulness amply repay the most active efforts, and its duration equal the existence of our city.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Terrible Result of the Careless Use of Fire-arms.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, while a party of boys were returning from a hunt out on the Newburg road, they stopped a little beyond the first toll-gate on that road and commenced playing in the woods. The best of feeling seemed to prevail with the entire party, and their amusement seemed to be relished for awhile. After playing together for sometime, a youth named Jacob Pepper, aged seventeen, took one of the guns from the ground, which he thought had been discharged, and, cocking the piece, leveled it at the head of one of his companions, named John R. Campbell, aged fifteen, and playfully pulled the trigger. To his horror the gun proved to be loaded, and the charge took effect in the temple of Campbell, inflicting a mortal wound. Shortly after the occurrence, a gentleman, who was returning from a surveying tour in the country, stopped, and putting the unfortunate youth in his wagon, drove rapidly to the toll-gate, where young Campbell died in a few moments after his arrival. Jacob Pepper, the unfortunate young man who committed the act, gave himself up, and was lodged in Clay-street station-house last night. Young Campbell was a son of a widow lady, who, we learn, lives in the southeastern portion of the city. Coroner Shadburne held an inquest, of which the following is a copy:

INQUEST No. 60.—Held over the body of John Robert Campbell, aged fifteen years, at the first toll-gate on the Newburg road, April 19, 1870. Verdict—that the said Campbell came to his death from a gunshot wound in the left temple, the gun being in the hands of and fired by Jacob Pepper.
R. A. SHADBURNE, C. J. C.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

RIPE tomatoes have made their appearance in the markets in this city.

WM. MCBARNES was in the West-end station-house last night on a felony warrant.

A FIRE at Middletown, last night, consumed the residence of a shoemaker named Gebbard. He lost his all.

THE new concrete pavement will be laid around the old cemetery on Jefferson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth.

THE new Street Commissioners took possession of the office yesterday and entered upon the discharge of their duties.

THE masonry on the extension of the Jefferson-street sewer, from Montgomery street to Twentieth street, is nearly completed.

BILLY BUTTON, the inevitable, was up again before the City Court yesterday for drunkenness. He was sent to the work-house this time.

FOUR suspected felons were lodged in the First-street station-house yesterday, to-wit: Wm. Roberts, Wm. Curtis, D. W. Seymour and George Atkins.

MR. P. BANNON was yesterday awarded the contract for the sewer pipe to be used by the city in constructing sewers. The competition was very spirited.

MR. MILES GREENWOOD, of Cincinnati, and Capt. Thomas C. Jones, clerk of the Daviess County (Ky.) Court, were registered at the Galt House last night.

THE City Treasurer is now ready to pay all city warrants bearing date prior to and including December 31st, 1869. The cash will be paid for them on presentation.

THE ringing of bells and blowing of whistles in Jeffersonville, which indicated that a fire fire was raging in that place, were heard about half-past 1 o'clock this morning.

AT 1 o'clock this morning it commenced raining, and the guardians of the night took charge of James Burns and Philip Zilhart, who were lying out drunk, and lodged them in jail.

THERE is a large pond of stagnant water between two large tenement houses on the north side of Main, between Preston and Jackson, which will certainly breed disease if not abated.

MR. JOHN ALLEN, of the firm of Allen & Clore, Market street, between First and Brook, yesterday received intelligence of the death of a wealthy uncle in Europe, who bequeathed him £10,000.

THE East-end station-house had Fred. Bentz, Wm. Kager, J. S. Buford and Wm. Burchel for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and Geo. Logan for peddling without license, last night.

MAYOR BAXTER yesterday directed the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to furnish him with a list of licensed liquor sellers, in order that those doing business without license might be detected and punished.

THE break in the old sewer at the corner of Third and York street has been temporarily repaired. Gen. St. John, the city engineer, is having plans made for rebuilding the sewer, with a change in the direction of the drainage.

OFFICER JOSEPH SWEENEY found a blue merino sash, trimmed in black velvet, which belongs to some lady, Sunday night last, on Shelby street, between Main and Market. The owner can get it by applying or sending to Clay-street stationhouse.

THE iron culvert caps on Main street are so slippery that scarcely a horse escapes slipping that passes over them. A horse attached to a heavily-loaded dray came near getting killed by such an accident at the corner of Third and Main yesterday afternoon.

MARY KELLY, a woman employed by Mr. W. Lacey, who lives on Eleventh street, between Walnut and Chestnut, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing a set of jewelry and $14 cash from her employer. Mary will be taken from the west-end station-house this morning to answer the charge.

YESTERDAY afternoon a small boy, named Charley Gray, in attempting to climb into a grocer's wagon, at the corner of Preston and Main streets, fell upon the railway iron, cutting a terrible gash in his head. The little fellow was taken to Dr. Miller's office, where the wound was dressed, and from there he was conveyed home.

A MAN named Thomas Haydon tried to create a disturbance on Lytle street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, last night. He attacked Mr. A. W. Pickett and threatened his life, but, finding that the latter would not fight, he turned upon some ladies and created much confusion. At last accounts the police were after him, and it is to be hoped he was captured.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cleveland Herald writes: "Coming from Indianapolis by the Jeffersonville railroad, we passed over the new and grand iron bridge recently completed over the Ohio river, between Jeffersonville, Ind., and Louisville, Ky. I am told that this bridge is over a mile long. Certainly it is one of the most imposing structures I ever saw. Twenty-seven solid stone piers support it, resting on the rock bed of the river. It is worth a trip to Louisville to see this great iron link, connecting the railroad system of the North and South."

THE young men of the Baxter Hook and Ladder Fire Company have been busy for some time digging a cellar, laying a new floor, building stalls, &c., in their engine house, for which they certainly deserve much credit. They show an enterprising spirit by their industry. When the improvements in the Baxter house are finished, it will be the most conveniently arranged in the city. The members of the J. A. Gillis steam fire engine are also improving their house by giving it a thorough cleansing and painting inside. These acts of industry are new in the history of our fire department, and are highly creditable to the force.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Three Young Men Carried Over the Dam and Nearly Drowned.

Yesterday morning between 11 and 12 o'clock three young men—George Ernst, Philip Fisher and Wm. Myers—were out rowing in the harbor in the fast rowboat "John Kohlehpp," and by some means got into the swift current which sweeps over the dam at the head of the falls, and, in spite of their efforts to prevent it, the boat was carried over the dam. In the descent the light boat was crushed like an egg-shell, and the young men were thrown into the water. They were carried down by the current nearly to the bridge, where they were overtaken in a skiff by Wm. Baldwin, who witnessed their mishap and rescued them. They were completely exhausted when he reached them, and if his arrival had been delayed a few minutes longer all three would have been drowned. The "Kohlhepp" was one of the fastest crafts on the river, and her loss is a serious blow to the boating club.

Presentation.

Yesterday afternoon, just before the Lagrange accommodation train left the depot in this city, a delegation of the citizens living along the line and regular patrons of the road waited upon Captain O. B. Smart, the popular conductor, and Mr. Barclay, on behalf of the delegation, presented him with an elegantly-bound copy of the Bible, with the following remarks:

CAPTAIN SMART—I have been deputed by the committee of the passengers who have been traveling with you for the past few years to present you with this token of their friendship and esteem. I may say that, during several years that I have traveled with you, I have not seen an act of discourtesy nor a failure to do a kindness. Again, it is a grateful fact that during your term there has never been an accident or loss of life on the road. I present this book with the hope that the precepts contained therein may be the guide for yourself and your family; that the great author and founder of Christianity shall be your delight and study. Finally, may this book be the headlight in your progress through life, the beacon of the wayside traveler, and the premonition of the unwary, till all arrive at the great Depot of Perfect Rest.

Captain Smart was visibly affected by this unexpected token of esteem, and said:

MR. BARCLAY: Let me tender you the thanks of a warm and grateful heart for this holy and precious gift—a gift to me as unexpected as it is inexpressibly dear. I have faithfully tried to preserve in safety those whose lives have been entrusted to my keeping. I have used every effort to contribute to the happiness and comfort of those who have been placed under my charge. A conscientious and pleasant execution of the power and duty entrusted to me has met with a generous reward from a true and generous people. Consciousness of duty performed will always sustain one in the performance of duty, but the expressed approval of those for whom you act will wreath your memory with bright, unfading flowers. You have not only thus approved my conduct, and so wreathed my memory with flowers, but you have also presented me with a beautiful copy of the "Book of books"—the "gems of immortality." My family will unfold each page and read of the better land and of Him in whom there is no variableness nor shadow of turning. I and mine will ever remember your appreciative kindness, and I accept your sacred gift in the hope that it may always be to us the headlight of truth that will guide us to happiness and life eternal. That I will cherish it, it is needless to say, for it is your gift.

The First Rail.

The work of constructing the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Air Line railway was comenced, and the first rail laid, in New Albany yesterday. A. Bradley, Esq., President of the road, inaugurated the work by striking the first blow. Morris McDonald, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the New Albany Rolling Mill, who first proposed the abandonment of the Vincennes and the adoption of the Mt. Carmel route, drove the first spike.

Election of Wardens and Vestrymen.

At Grace Church on Easter Sunday evening, after divine service, the following were elected to serve as Wardens and Vestrymen for the ensuing year: Dr. J. Morris Bodine, Senior Warden; Silas Field Miller, Junior Warden; W. R. Johnson, Treasurer; Thomas James, John B. Wood, Joseph Hackett, J. V. Cowling, Jr., W. W. Forman, Thos. J. Wyatt, R. M. Kelly, W. H. Redin; Mason Maury, Secretary.

CITY FEATURES.

Notice to Druggists.

Do not fail to attend the auction sale of drugs, paints, oils, dye-stuffs, perfumeries, toilet articles, chemicals, soaps, druggists' sundries, &c., at the drug store of Edwin Morris & Co., No. 197 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, and continued daily until everything is sold.

☞ Morris, Southwick & Co. sell at auction to-day at 4 o'clock, that well-located business property on the corner of Preston and Brockinridge. They will also sell 100 feet of ground on Preston street near Lampton; and at 5 o'clock they sell a handsome residence lot on Jacob street near Floyd.

Interesting and Amusing.

The Chameleon Top, with its ever changing hues and figurative exhibitions, and the drunkard "Velocipedist," the latest and best toy extant, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

☞ Messrs. Pearson & Meddis in announcing the sale of fine oil paintings feel fully warranted in stating that it is undoubtedly the finest collection that has ever been offered at auction in our city. See advertisement.

Original Fifty-cent Store,

9½ Fifth street. One hundred dozen kid and kid finish silk gloves will be opened to-day.

☞ Don't fail to attend Buckel & Shaffer's sale of handsome building lots, on lower Walnut and Grayson streets, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, on the premises.

☞ Morris, Southwick & Co. sell at auction, to-day, at 4 and 5 o'clock, some very desirable real estate. See particulars in auction column.

"What to Wear and How to Make It."

The ladies will find the most reliable information on this point by calling and examining the largest assortment in the city of the newest and most elegant Paris, London, and New York fashions, just received at M'me Letsson's, north side of Jefferson street, No. 262, a few doors below Seventh. Dresses and suits made to order, or cut and fitted, on the shortest notice, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Children's Carriages,

a fine line, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 116 Main street.

Bristol, Eugenie, Saratoga,

and various other styles of ladies' trunks, unsurpassed in price or quality, at R. E. MILES', Sign Golden Horse Head, No. 52 Main street, between Second and Third.

Hydrant Hose,

with couplings and pipe complete, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

Make Up Your Clubs

for Golladay's thirty-fourth monthly gift enterprise, which takes place at Lexington, Ky., next Monday, April 25th. Capital prize $1,000. Tickets $1, or six for $5, at W. Scott Glore's book store, corner Third and Jefferson.

☞ Rubber Gloves, Rubber Fans, Imported Fancy Fans, Rubber and Imitation Jewelry, Combs and Brushes, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE.

Superb,

as also the cheap grades of saddlery, harness, &c., at R. E. Miles', sign golden horse head, No. 52 Main street, between Second and Third.

☞ Look at that beautiful picture in Hegan's window, on Main street. Webster makes them at 85 Fourth street.

☞ Croquet, Base Balls and Bats, Foot Balls, Chessmen, Dominoes and Boxing Gloves, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

Stillingia or Queen's Root—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extract from U. S. Dispensatory.

"It is an indigenous perennial plant, grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla and other alteratives.'

At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

HOME TESTIMONY.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham, of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM, Louisville Transfer Company.

AMUSEMENTS.

Professor Plato's Concert

is the next musical attraction, and takes place on Friday night at Weisiger Hall. The programme is a capital one, and the best of performers and singers a guarantee of its merit.

Circus.

Charley Shay's Quincuplexal Troupe will be at Masonic Temple April 28th. Nothing but the mammoth posters on all the walls can give an idea of this combination. A careful study of a few hours of say two acres of the wall opposite the post-office will answer.

The Opera House.

Augustin Daly's Under the Gaslight was given again last night, and is now in a fair way to run a week, at least. The mechanical effects worked better than on the first night, of course. The performers were more familiar with their parts, and thus enabled the play to go off smoother. There was a good house present, and the drama, which has been languishing here during Lent, seems now to be in a fair way to rally. Under the Gaslight will be repeated to-night.

Masonic Dramatic Club.

To-night this talented association of amateurs present to the lovers of the legitimate, the pathetic drama of "Grandfather Whitehead" and the roaring farce of the "Limerick Boy," both of which will be presented in a highly creditable manner. We have attended several rehearsals of these plays, and know whereof we speak.

Those who are so fortunate as to attend will be amply repaid and will aid a most noble charity at the same time, the entertainment being for the benefit of the "Ladies' Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home Society." To-morrow night will be presented the standard favorite "The Golden Farmer" and the touching drama "The Old Guard." Don't miss these treats of dramatic excellence.

Base Ball.

The Red Stockings played their inaugural game last Saturday, the score of which is given below. They will be in this city to-morrow and play the Eagle club at Cedar Hill. The grounds there have been put in perfect order, and the game will be a good one, and probably differ much from the following one played with a picked Cincinnati nine:

PICKED NINE.	O.	R.	B.	CINCINNATI.	O.	R.	B.
Prentiss, 1 b	4	0	2	Wright, G., 1 f	2	7	4
Meagher, m	2	0	0	Gould, 1 b	3	3	4
Dunlap, 3 b	3	0	0	Waterman, 3 b	5	3	2
Neff, 2 b	4	0	0	Allison, c	2	3	5
Comegys, s s	4	0	0	H. Wright, p	2	4	3
Atwater, p	2	2	2	Leonard, l f	4	3	2
Johnson, r f	2	2	3	Brainard, m	4	4	2
Marty, c	3	0	1	Sweasy, 2 b	3	4	4
Ringwalt, l f	3	1	1	McVey, r f	1	4	3
Total	27	5	10	Total	27	34	30

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Picked Nine	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	—5
Cincinnati	2	3	4	2	0	12	2	7	2	—34

Miss Nathan's Concert

at Weisiger Hall was a brilliant success. A crowded and fashionable audience, composed of the elite of the city, assembled to do homage to the fair cantatrice. No more flattering and substantial proof of the high appreciation with which the personal character and musical accomplishments of Miss Nathan are held here could have been given her by her hosts of friends and the public in general.

The evening opened with an instrumental quintette which was correctly performed, but the gentleman who played the bass of the piano part for four hands played too heavily and loud for the force of the young lady who was playing the treble. With this exception, the piece was very acceptably done. The duet "I live and love thee," by Miss J. S. and Mrs. C. B., was very nicely sung indeed, and was warmly applauded. Mr. M. M., who has a very pleasing tenor voice, sang Luther's "In Dunkler Nacht" in a way which at once made a favorable impression upon the audience, and resulted in his being encored when ever he sang afterward. Miss Nathan had chosen Kucken's lovely song, "Der Himmel Hat Eine Thrane Geweint," to introduce herself with, and a very happy selection it was. It was admirably adapted for showing off to much advantage the tone, compass, quality and sweetness of her voice, as well as its culture and her execution. She was most enthusiastically welcomed, and, upon being encored, sang "The Forsaken," a very plaintive ballad, with charming feeling and faultless taste. It was as pathetic as a most sympathetic voice could make it, and produced quite a sensation among the audience. The soprano solo "Waiting," by Millard, was another very artistic gem in the programme which was delightfully rendered. No small portion of the honors of the evening fell to the share of Mrs. C. B., who sang admirably the "Jewish Maiden," her voice being singularly fresh, sweet, clear, and tremulous with feeling. Miss S J., who has a rich, full contralto voice, gave "Pieta Signore," by Root, and Gounod's "Serenade" with fine effect, and was loudly encored. Miss J.S., who sang "Beware" in a very sparkling, merry way, was also encored, and Mr. S. S. sang with Miss Nathan a duet which betrayed him as the possessor of a baritone voice of unusual melody and richness, in spite of his very youthful appearance. Altogether, Miss Nathan is to be congratulated for the very flattering testimony of all who were present as to the excellence of the concert and the admirable manner in which she acquitted herself. She will carry with her in her proposed visit to New York, where she goes to avail herself of the advantages that city affords in the way of masters, the hearty and best wishes for her personal and vocal welfare, although we are very loth to give up so charming a songstress.

J. Mortimer Foster Issues a Card.

Under the head of "The Hight of Impudence," the Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday publishes the following:

The confidence man, Jerome M. Foster, who has made himself notorious all over the country, by his affairs with women and his miserable conduct generally, had the impudence to send the following to a morning paper here:

Noticing a statement in your issue of Wednesday regarding myself, permit me, through the same channel, to pronounce it false in toto, excepting my being married here in June last at the Catholic cathedral of this city. The "woman and two children," to whom you refer, was a woman with whom I had lived, but she was never my wife, nor did I ever have a wife till last June. It was through "Dr." Lighthill that my wife and self were separated while in Atlanta. The cowhiding of the fellow at Murfreesboro brought out the facts in the case, and resulted in a complete exposure of his villainy and our own reconciliation. I am keeping bar for no one whatsoever, nor do I enter one, nor is there such an establishment even on the block where I reside.
JEROME M. FOSTER.
NASHVILLE, TENN., April 15.

Our readers can infer from the above that he is living with, and off of, the notorious Emma Hines, his wife.

Daviess County Nominations.

At a Democratic convention held in Owensboro last Saturday to nominate candidates for the various county offices, Judge Geo. W. Triplett, the present incumbent, was nominated for Judge of the Daviess County Court; Mr. Thos. C. Jones, the present County Clerk, was nominated for re-election; W. T. Ellis received the nomination for County Attorney, and J. W. Onan for Assessor. The people of the county of course intend to elect the Democratic nominees in August, and when they do they can well congratulate themselves on getting excellent officers.

On a High.

The following document was dropped in the letter-box at the postoffice in Portland yesterday. Some good farmer will evidently be short of help this season:

Corespondence to the Courier Journal from a Counury boy
Louisville is a good place I came here from the country and spent about $150 00 on a high pond my watch & tue rings am ashamed to write home for money but have got a situation on a Plantation in Miss yours in good Sporits B

CITY BUSINESS.

Gallery of Art.

Mr. E. Klauber, one of the best known and most enterprising photographers in the city, has at great expense fitted up in the finest style a new gallery, at the northeast corner of Third and Jefferson, over Scott Glore's book store. Yesterday the gallery was opened to the public for the first time, and was visited by hundreds. All were loud in their praise and pronounced it the finest and most complete gallery in the West. The reception-room on the second floor is reached by a broad and easy flight of stairs. This room is spacious and well lighted, and is elegantly furnished and carpeted with the finest Brussels. On the third floor is the operating room, connected with which are dressing-rooms for ladies and gentlemen, entirely separate and distinct from each other, fitted up with mirrors, marble wash-stands, saloons, etc. Without a good light a good picture cannot be made, and, fully understanding this fact, Mr. Klauber has spared neither pains nor expense to secure the best light in the city, and by ingeniously hung curtains can secure any desired effect in any sort of weather. On the same floor are the "dark-room," where the pictures are "fixed," and the work-room, where pictures are printed, mounted and framed, both spacious and fitted up with every convenience. Mr. Klauber has also provided a number of the most approved instruments, and can make any sort of a picture, from the smallest to the largest. He employs only the best operators, and his arrangements are such as will enable him to introduce the newest of styles of pictures as soon as they are invented or become fashionable. The gallery, in every respect, is the most complete and elegant in the city, and is well worthy a visit.

☞ The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of the American Watch Company of Waltham, Mass., in another column. This company is the oldest and largest watch manufacturing company in the United States, and their watches are so well known that little need to be said as to their merits. The company desire specially to caution the public against buying Swiss watches bearing colorable imitations of the trade marks of Waltham watches. On the dial of the watches made by the Waltham Company the words "American Watch Co." is plainly marked. Local dealers are everywhere supplied with these watches (the company declining to retail under any circumstances) and as they are sold at moderate profits purchasers are referred to local dealers everywhere.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

TUESDAY, April 19.

Pat. Madden, Billy Button, Geo. W. Nutting, Daniel Anderson, James Todd, Henry Kelly, Emma Sweitzer, Folly Boffman and James Howard were each fined $5 for drunkenness. John Butler and John Kenny were discharged.

Larry Morgan, motion for a new trial; continued one day.

Solomon Taylor, cutting and wounding Joseph Hudson with intent to kill; held to answer for a misdemeanor.

John McBride, stealing a pistol worth $25 from Joshua Flowers; discharged.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

German Bank and Insurance Company vs. Geo. E. Heinsohn and Julius A. Heinsohn. This is a suit upon a bill of exchange for $600, drawn by Julius A. Heinsohn, payable at the First National Bank of Jeffersonville, Indiana, indorsed by Geo. E. Heinsohn, held by the defendants, which was presented for payment at the proper time, and, the bank refusing to pay the draft, it was duly protested. It has not yet been paid, and the plaintiff sues for the amount of the draft and for the costs of protest. Julius Heinsohn says the draft sued on is not his act and deed; that he neither signed nor subscribed his name to the paper nor authorized any one to do so. Verdict for the defendant, Julius A. Heinsohn.

Branain & Summers vs. Geo. E. Heinsohn, Jos. Werne, and others. This is a suit upon a draft for $1,100 in the possession of the plaintiffs, upon which the name of the defendant, Joseph Werne, appeared as indorser. Payment of the draft having been refused, this suit was brought to compel the defendants to pay the draft. The defendant Werne denies having indorsed the draft. After hearing the evidence, a non-suit was entered, the plaintiffs failing to prove that the indorsement was Mr. Werne's act and deed. A motion was made by the plaintiffs' counsel to be allowed to withdraw the draft from the court, to which the defendant excepted. This motion will be argued on Saturday.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, April 19, M.—The Monongahela is 10 feet 4 inches and rising 8 inches per hour; at Greensboro, 14 feet and rising; at Brownsville, 14½ feet; at Oil City, falling, with 5 feet 8 inches. The Arlington, from Cincinnati, arrived, and departs at 2 o'clock. Coal Hill departed for Cincinnati this morning with 100,000 bushels of coal. The following boats will take tows of coal below to-morrow or Thursday: V. F. Wilson, Blue Lodge, Warner, Fearless, Boaz, Keystone, J. A. Blackmore, Wildcat, Whale, Niagara and Coal City. Business on the wharf moderate. Weather cloudy and threatens rain. Ther. 51.

PITTSBURG, April 19, P. M.—Weather clear and pleasant. Monongahela 11 feet and rising, and rising above. Arrived and departed—Arlington. Departed—110,000 bushels of coal for Cincinnati. About a dozen boats will take out coal this rise.

CINCINNATI, April 19, M.—The river has risen 5 inches. Now 29 feet 8 inches in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 52. Rained three hours this morning.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—River rose 74 inches in the last 24 hours; 24 feet in the channel, and 78 feet space under the bridge. It has been raining since 9 o'clock this morning. Arrived—Red Wing and Kate Putnam, Pittsburg; Norman, Evansville; Liberty No. 4, Wheeling. Departed—Red Wing, St. Paul; Kate Putnam, Nashville; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; St. Charles, Pittsburg; Dove No. 2, Frankfort; Anna St. Louis.

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 19.—Weather clear and cold last night; heavy frost this morning; cloudy and mild during the day; mercury ranged from 34 to 60; indications of rain. River stationary or rising slightly. Port list—Alice Dean, Memphis to Cincinnati, 1 a. m.; Idlewild, from Cairo, 3 a. m.; West Wind, Eastport and return; Camelia, Nashville to Pittsburg, 5 a. m.; Fayette, Henderson and return; Virginia, New Orleans to Louisville, 16 a. m.; Bermuda, to Cincinnati, 11 a. m.; Pine Bluff, to Cannelton; Clara Scott, Wabash river and return; Sam. J. Orr, to Eastport, Rosa Hite, Louisville and return, 7:30 p. m.; Mollie Ragan, from Nashville. The transient boats had good trips, and the packets were pretty full. The Idlewild had 160 hhds tobacco. Shipments today were very large.

NASHVILLE, April 19.—River falling, with 7 feet on Harpeth Shoals. Arrived—John Lumsden, Cairo; J. N. Phillips, Evansville. Departed—J. N. Phillips, Rowena.

CAIRO, April 19.—Port list—Mary Miller, New Orleans to Evansville, 2 a. m.; Alaska, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 10; Rubicon, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 1 p. m.; Wild Duck, St. Louis to Pittsburg, 3; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 4; Belle St. Louis, St. Louis to Memphis, 5; Northwestern, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 5; Kenton, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 6; Minneola, Cincinnati to Memphis, 7. River fallen ten inches. Weather cloudy. Mercury 62.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Arrived—Andy Johnson, from Keokuk; City of Cairo, from Memphis; Arkansas, from Fort Smith; Mountaineer, from Kansas; Lake Superior, from Pittsburg; Antelope, from Dubuque; Commonwealth, from N. O.; Storm, from Laselle; and Champion, from Cincinnati. Departed—Bannock City and Jasper, for St. Paul; Andy Johnson, for Keokuk; Mollie Able and Great Republic, for New Orleans; Marble City, for Vicksburg; St. Luke, Miami, and Glasgow, for Omaha; City of Pekin, for Peoria. The river is falling slowly. The weather is cloudy and cool, with indications of rain.

MEMPHIS, April 19.—Weather clear. Mercury 65. River declining. The Arkansas is falling, with 4 feet to Little Rock. Departed—Church, Wicks, St Louis; Silver Spray, Cincinnati; Forsyth, Vicksburg; Carroll, New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, April 19.—Up—Leonidas and Arthur. Down—Mary Houston. River rising. Weather clear and pleasant.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—Arrived—Glasgow and Thompson Dean. Departed—Bismarck and Indiana.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 19—P. M. [illegible]

[illegible]

CINCINNATI, April 19.—[illegible]

CHICAGO, April 19.—Eastern exchange unchanged. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Tobacco steady. [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—Cotton market firm; [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Flour, small business doing, but holders are firm. [illegible]

BALTIMORE, April 19.—Flour very firm but unchanged. [illegible]

PITTSBURG, April 19.—Crude petroleum quiet, [illegible]

MEMPHIS, April 19.—Cotton firm at 22½c. [illegible]

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., April 19.—Beef cattle—Receipts [illegible]

To Holders of City Warrants.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., April 19, 1870.

THE City Treasurer is now ready to pay all city warrants bearing date prior to and including December 31, 1869.

It is therefore requested that all holding warrants of the date specified will present them for payment without delay.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

LECTURES.

FREE LECTURE

IN THE INTERESTS OF

REVENUE REFORM

AT WEISIGER HALL

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20,

By REV. HENRY BLANCHARD.

SUBJECT—"America's Demand for Freedom of Trade."

PUBLIC SALES.

Sale of Real Estate in Bankruptcy.

AS Assignee of W. W. Shaw, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, at the Court-house door, in Louisville, Ky., at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., of the 18th day of May, 1870, an undivided one-half interest in [illegible] feet of ground, on the east side of First street, beginning [illegible] feet north of Caldwell street, and running back same width 200 feet.

Terms cash. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.
MERIWETHER & ISAACS, Auct'rs.

John M. Hill's Estate!

Great Public Sale of $100,000 Worth of Real Estate, Stocks, and Bonds.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of John M. Hill, deceased, we will sell to the highest bidder, for Cash, at 11 o'clock A. M. on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1st, 1870,

on the premises, the following valuable real estate in NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE: [illegible]

The following most valuable Real Estate, Stocks and Bonds will be sold at the COURT-HOUSE, in NASHVILLE, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

THURSDAY, JUNE 2d, 1870,

[illegible]

STOCKS AND BONDS:

One share of stock in the Nashville Female Academy.

[illegible]

The July and October Coupons for 1870 are on all of the bonds.

All persons desiring good investments are most earnestly invited to attend this great sale; the terms being CASH, great bargains will necessarily be given.

PHEBE HILL, Executrix.
BROWN & CHEATHAM, Real Estate Agents, 64 North Cherry street, Nashville.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

A HIT!
A HIT!
A MOST PALPABLE HIT!
HOUSES INCREASING.
STILL THE CROWD PRESSES.
GREATEST SUCCESS of the SEASON.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.
AVOID THE JAM AT NIGHT.

Wednesday, April 20, 1870,

Third performance of

Under the Gaslight!

THE PIER SCENE.
A SOUND STEAMER UNDER WAY.
A MOVING FERRY-BOAT.

Banjo and Bone Solo, Songs and Dances.

The Thrilling Railroad Scene!

Remember, the down express train passes at 10:30, forty miles an hour, and a man on the track.

Weisiger Hall.

PROF. W. PLATO'S

GRAND CONCERT,

Friday, April 22,

WILL be assisted by the distinguished vocalist of Calvary Church Choir and other amateur and best professional talent of the city, comprising a large number of talented performers:

Miss L. Becker, Miss M. Hopkins, Mrs. J. S. Davis, Soprano.
Miss Hamel, Contralto.
Mr. J. W. Parson Price, Tenor.
Prof. G. H. Anderson, Basso.
Prof. Ernst Zoeller, Solo Pianist.
Prof. A. Zoeller, Solo Violinist.
Master E. Bornschein, the Boy Flutist.
Prof. A. Snyder, Solo Trumpeter.
Prof. G. Zoeller, Conductor.

Tickets to be had at the music stores and hotels.
Admission, first floor............75 cents.
Admission, second floor............50 cents.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; concert commence at 8 precisely.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
Sale of tickets commences to-day at D. P. Faulds', Main street, between Third and Fourth.
The grand piano to be used on this occasion was kindly loaned by D. P. Faulds.

Masonic Temple

The Masonic Dramatic Club

Will present, for the benefit of the Ladies' Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home Society,

On Wednesday Evening, April 20,

The beautiful domestic drama
GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD
and the laughable Irish farce
THE LIMERICK BOY.

On Thursday Evening, April 21,

the standard favorite
THE GOLDEN FARMER
and the touching drama
THE OLD GUARD.

Admission 75 cts. Reserved seats may be obtained without extra charge at M. H. Warner's cigar and stationary house, No. 8 Masonic Temple. Doors open at 7 o'clock; begins at 8.

ROLLER SKATING AT GLOVER HALL,

Seventh Street, bet. Walnut and Chestnut.

TUESDAY and Saturday nights, from 7½ to 10; Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 2 to 6; and Saturday morning, from 9 to 12.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.
BEN. FRANKLIN..........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL..........Capt. C. DAVID.
EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 1 P. M.
UNITED STATES..........Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE..........Capt. D. WHITTEN.
These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.
For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.
FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A.

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS LINE,

Composed of the following Passenger Steamers: CHAMPION, ANNA, KATE ROBINSON, ABEONA, AND CHAMPION.

Leaving Louisville for St. Louis and way points every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents, office No. 26 Fourth st.
JOHN A. WILLIAMSON, Sup't, office No. 19 Public Landing, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Cairo and St. Louis.
ANNA..........O. P. SHIELLS, Master.
Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 20th, at 12 o'clock M., positively, from city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Through receipts given to all points on the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. Also to all points on the several railroads leading out of St. Louis.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents, No. 26 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

For Frankfort and all Intermediate Landings.
BLUE WING No. 3....SAM. SANDERS, Master.
Will leave as above on this Day, the 20th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.
J. W. FORSEE, Agent.

Merchants' Tennessee River Packet.
PINK VARBLE..........N. C. SELBY, Master.
For Florence, on this Day, the 20th, at 4 P. M., positively, from city wharf.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Clarksville and Nashville.
SPRAY..........GUS. BROWN, Master.
Will leave as above on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 12 M., positively.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Wheeling and Pittsburg.
CAMELIA..........MASON, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 20th inst., at 4 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence.
LECLAIRE No. 3..........MILT. AIKEN, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 23d, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

United States Mail and Express Company Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
TARASCON..........MATHER, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 20th, at 4 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Cairo, St. Louis, and St. Paul, Direct.
RED WING..........BRIGHT, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 20th inst., at 12 M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
MAGENTA..........J. S. NEAL, Master.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on This Day, the 20th, at 10 A. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company's Steamer
NICK LONGWORTH..........LEW. EATON, Master.
For New Orleans on Wednesday, the 20th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Clarksville and Nashville.
KATE PUTNAM..........EVANS, Master.
Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 20th, at 12 M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Regular Packet
For Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, Evansville, and Green River.
FALLS CITY..........Capt. J. A. ROBINSON.
Will leave on Wednesday, the 20th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

Memphis Packet Company's Steamer.
The new and elegant passenger packet
SAM J. HALE..........S. WALKER, Master.
For Cairo and Memphis on Wednesday, the 20th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer
VIRGINIA..........C. G. SCHULTZ, Master.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Friday, the 22d, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORSEE, Agent, No. 41 Fourth street.

"Old Reliable
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,
LEONORA No. 2,
E. M. GARRETT, Master....W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk,
Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

Notice to Shippers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 20, 1869.

Until further notice the morning boats of the Mail Line will do the way business between Louisville and Carrollton, making all way landings, leaving Louisville daily at 8 A. M.
FRANK CARTER.

For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORSEE, Agent, No. 41 Fourth street.

USE
SCHROEDER'S
BITTERS
FOR
COCKTAILS
J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS
LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. L. CLAY & CO.,

Wholesale Liquor Dealers and Commission Merchants,
No. 1 Granite Block, Broad Street,
ATLANTA, GA.

WE are receiving large lots of corn and country produce. We solicit consignments.
W. L. C. & CO.

WALKER'S
PURE
HOLLAND SCHNAPPS
AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

THIS MEDICINAL BEVERAGE is warranted pure and of the best possible quality, and is the best Diuretic known.
W. H. WALKER & CO., General Wholesale Agents, 23 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

MANUALS of the following subjects ten cents each, sent by mail:
Mathematical Instruments, 116 pages.
Optical Instruments, 54 pages.
Magic Lanterns and Stereopticans, 88 pages.
Philosophical Instruments, 84 pages.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., 924 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. CAMPBELL,
MERCHANT TAILOR
No. 68 Third st.,
Between Main and Market.

IS receiving his Spring and Summer Goods. Scott's Report and Mirror of Fashion for sale.

STRAYED.

STRAYED—MULE—FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—On Sunday morning, from my stable on Oak street, between Seventh and Eighth, a dark bay mule, [illegible] The finder will receive five dollars by returning her to me at the above place. JERRY MORAN.

STRAYED—COW—On the 1st of March, a medium sized cow of yellow color, has a white breast and a long tail, with a white spot behind. The finder will receive a liberal reward if returned or information left with AUGUST REHMANN, Phoenix Hill, No. 18 Fetter street, city.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

Desirable Real Estate

AT AUCTION.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

Will Sell on the Premises, Wednesday, April 20,

At 4 O'clock P. M., the two-story frame business house and dwelling on the northwest corner of Preston and Breckinridge streets. Contains 8 rooms besides store-room; everything conveniently arranged. Gas in store. Lot [illegible] to an alley.

About the same hour will also be sold, a valuable lot 100 feet front by [illegible] deep to an alley. Located on the east side of Preston street, a short distance south of Lampton. Improvements are a cottage house of 3 rooms. This property is highly desirable for manufacturing purposes, or any business.

At 5 O'clock P. M., a handsome [illegible] to an alley, located on the north side of Jacob street, bet. Floyd and Preston. This is one of the best locations in the city for a private residence. Terms announced at sale.

The especial attention of those desiring good investments is called to this sale.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

Morris, Southwick & Co.

Offer at PRIVATE SALE, for a few days only, the following well located

Business & Suburban Property:

Two Business Houses on Market street, between Third and Fourth. The owners are anxious to sell and offer this property very low. No better investment can be found anywhere.

Twenty-seven Acres of Rich Land, only a short distance south of the House of Refuge. Splendid property for a gardener, and will be worth four times the price now asked for it in five years. Speculators will find it to their interest to examine this property.

10 Acres of Valuable Land, near the House of Refuge, well located for immediate subdivision into city lots on account of its close proximity to the site selected to build the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and the extension of streets in this locality during the coming season. This property will certainly enhance double the price now asked for it within one year. For speculators no better investment can be found in the city.

A Splendid Building Site, containing 3 or 4 acres, fronting on the Brownsboro turnpike, a short distance from the Blind Asylum, will be sold extremely low.

An Excellent Brick Cottage House, containing 6 rooms and hall, well arranged, located on High street, near First cross street. Beautiful high lot, 90 feet front by 200 or 250 deep. Street paved and graded. One of the neatest and most comfortable houses in the city. Will be sold very cheap.

For further information apply to
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

HAZELWOOD.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

—OF—

The Magnificent Residence of the Late Samuel L. Nock, Sr.,

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, we will sell to the highest bidder, the splendid residence of the late Samuel L. Nock, Sr., known as Hazelwood, containing 54 acres of good garden land. The dwelling is one of the most costly and desirable in Jefferson county, surrounded by all the improvements necessary to comfort and luxury, including a large and handsome green-house, built especially for the culture of the foreign grape. 54 acres of land will be sold with the house.

The beautiful estate, at Hobbs' Station, on the Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, is only 10 miles from Louisville, and right at the junction of the Shelbyville and Danville with the Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, and one mile from Middletown. There are also fifteen trains pass the property daily. There is also a good turnpike the entire distance to Louisville. The Rev. E. M. McCown's chartered military school, for boys, and the Rev. W. Hill's school for girls, and one of the most beautiful country churches in the State, all join the property, and other schools and churches are within a short distance.

The splendid seat has been under improvement many years, and for convenience and general desirability is without any superior in the vicinity of Louisville. The land has been divided into convenient sized lots, giving to each an eligible building site.

Such handsome property as the above is seldom offered at auction, and this is a rare opportunity for those who want a country home, as the whole estate will positively be sold to the highest bidder on the following terms: One-fourth cash; the remainder in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest and lien.

Plats of the ground and photographs of the house can be seen at the office of Pearson and Meddis, 136 Main st. A special car attached to the Cincinnati train that leaves Louisville at 10 o'clock, will convey parties wishing to attend the sale free of charge.

SAMUEL L. NOCK, Jr., A. W. KAYE, Executors.
PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

BY J. G. McNETT & CO.,

At the great Auction Basar, 146 Jefferson street.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 20, at 10 o'clock, we will sell a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting of bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, sociables, extension tables, refrigerators, safes, mirrors, fine brussels and ingrain carpets, piano stool, clocks, boots and shoes, &c., &c.; also 10 cleander trees—some of the finest in the city.

Also, at 11 o'clock, 10 very good Sewing Machines, comprising the following, viz: Singers, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Grover & Baker, Florence, Ætna and others, all in good running order. Parties wishing Sewing Machines will do well to attend this sale.

Consignments solicited.
J. G. McNETT & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WHARTON & CO.,

No. 89 Market st., between Third and Fourth.

Regular Sale of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bedsteads, Marble-top Bureaus, Washstands, Spring and Shuck Mattresses, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Cane-seat Chairs, Parlor Sets, Looking-glasses, small lot Canned Fruits,

THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock. At 11 o'clock, 1 fine piano.
N. B.—One double barrel shot gun.
WHARTON, Auctioneer.

BY C. J. MATTHEWS,

No. 236 Market st., bet. Sixth and Seventh.

Constable's Sale of Household Goods of every description

AT AUCTION,

THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms. Everybody invited.
C. J. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer.

Special Four Days' Auction Sales

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,

April 19, 20, 21, & 22,

Of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Carpets, Notions, &c.

WEDNESDAY, April 20, special sale of 1,200 lots desirable ready-made clothing, in cassimere suits, half suits, cloth and cassimere coats, pants, vests, linen coats and pants in great variety, cottonade goods, &c.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 21 and 22, large lines staple and fancy dry goods, carpets, furnishing goods, notions, hats, &c.

We invite special attention of city and country dealers to these sales, as a great many desirable goods will be sold.

Terms cash.
THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

Handsome Walnut, Grayson and Twenty-second-street Building Lots

AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises, on the northwest corner of Twenty-second and Walnut streets, we will sell 90 by 130 feet of ground; also 90 by 60 feet on Twenty-second street, in the rear of the above; after which we will sell 150 by 200 feet on south side of Grayson street, between Twenty-second and Mercer.

Terms easy, and will be made known at sale.
BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

150 Cases Women's Goat, Calf and Serge Balmorals; 200 Cases Men's Buff and Calf Brogans and Balmorals; 100 Cases Men's Calf, Kip and Split Boots; also, 50 Dozen Louisville City Serge Balmorals.

AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 10 o'clock.
S. G. HENRY, Auctioneer.

FUTURE SALES.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

Important Catalogue Sale of Original High-class Modern Oil Paintings

AT AUCTION,

Of the Belgium, Dusseldorf, French, and American Schools.

WILL be sold on MONDAY and TUESDAY, April 25 and 26, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. each day, at store 72 Fourth street, between Main and Market, without reserve, to close consignment. This collection of oil paintings embraces over 150 choice works of art, and selected by the owner, with great care and discrimination, from the studios of some of the most eminent artists of Europe and America. The paintings are all mounted in heavy gold gilt frames. The entire collection will be ready for exhibition on Thursday, April 21, until time of sale. The ladies are particularly invited, as well as connoisseurs generally, to call and examine these beautiful works of art on the days of exhibition from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Descriptive catalogues furnished to visitors at the sales-room.
PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

A Splendid Opportunity for Capitalists to Invest in the Growing City of Norfolk.

WE will sell at auction, on the 5th day of May, 1870, six Lots on Wide Water street, in the city of Norfolk, Va. They each front on the principal business street (the track of the Norfolk & Memphis Railroad) and are eligibly situated to the Elizabeth river wharves.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash; balance in one and two years.

Title perfect. Send for real estate circular.
E. C. LINDSEY & CO., 24 W. Main st., Norfolk, Va.

Auction Sale of Building Sites Centrally Located.

ELEVEN lots, 30x100 feet each, on Fifth and Sixth streets, north of Oak street, opposite the Church of St. Louis Bertrand, will be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, April 22, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M. Our instructions are to "make the best sales we can." Every lot offered, if there is a bid, will be sold, and no by-bidding. To this we pledge ourselves. Terms, one-fourth cash; balance in one, two, and three years, with interest and lien.
MERIWETHER, ISAACS & CO., Auctioneers.

St. Macaire Claret.

18 CASKS of this fine wine; 50 cases good table Claret.

Price has declined with gold. Received and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO., 23 Main street.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—3 carpenters, 1 cabinet-maker, 4 pressmen, 2 teamsters, 3 house girls, 3 waiters, 3 cooks, 5 porters, 2 male cooks, 50 farm hands; also situations for clerks, salesmen, porters, drivers, &c. Male help supplied free of charge by KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—TO SELL—GOLD WATCH—American lever, Roskopf case, heavy bounce case, chronometer balance, full jeweled. Apply to RAGAN'S Exchange and Banking Office, 114 Third st.

WANTED—SITUATION—A young man with some capital desires a partnership or clerkship in some established business or manufactory. He will invest or loan his money to them he may be associated with. Address BUSINESS, this office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE—A small, neat cottage in the city of Jeffersonville, containing two and not more than three rooms. Address, with price, "Renter," Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—$800 will purchase an interest in a business easily managed and paying a large profit. This is a rare chance. Call and examine. Room 505 Spurrier House.

WANTED—PAINTERS—Ten or fifteen painters wanted. Call on Fourth street, bet. Breckinridge and Kentucky.

WANTED—MILLINER—A first-class milliner at 124 Fourth street. Liberal wages will be paid.

WANTED—INFORMATION of JIMMY MAHEW, who left home twenty two days ago. He is 13 years old. Any news of him will be thankfully received by his parents, on Walnut street, No. 454, between Twelfth and Thirteenth. He is cross-marked, and has sore eyes.

WANTED—BOARDING—By a gentleman and wife, in a plain family. Terms must be moderate. State location and price. Address A. W. D., City P. O.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS TO KNOW—That they can get new and elegant trimmed patterns [illegible] at MME. LETSSON'S, [illegible] Jefferson street, No. 262, a few doors below Seventh.

WANTED—MEN—Fifty men to work on the [illegible] railroad. Wages good. Apply to W. [illegible] JOHNSON, corner of Fourth street and [illegible].

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? [illegible] go to the AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of Fourth and Jefferson sts. All reasonable females invited to call and obtain situations free of charge. Reference indispensable. MILLER & CO., agents.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—The Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York desires reliable agents, both American and German, for this city; also local agents for each county in Kentucky. Terms liberal. Address J. H. WRIGHT, State Agent, 263 West Main street, Louisville.

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special local agents for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the State, makes it the most desirable company for agents. No better references required. Address S. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—AGENTS—The Desoto Mutual Life Insurance Company wishes to engage three experienced solicitors; also a good special agent. One for the city and two for the State at large. Call promptly at the Louisville office, corner Fourth and Main. W. H. PITTMAN, Sec'y.

$25 A DAY MADE AT HOME! 40 entirely new articles for agents. Samples sent free. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

$2000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES to Agents to sell the celebrated Wilson New Sewing Machine. The best machine in the world. Stitch alike on both sides. One machine without money. For further particulars address the WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS—By H. W. Wilkes. I have choice lots on the streets below named, which I will sell on accommodating terms, at fair prices, and in quantities to suit:
200 ft on Brook, bet. St. Catherine and Oak sts.
200 ft on Oak, bet. Brook and Floyd.
150 ft on First, bet. Oak and Ormsby avenue.
150 ft on First, bet. Breckinridge and Caldwell.
225 ft on Second, bet. Kentucky and St. Catherine.
75 ft on Second, bet. St. Catherine and Oak.
75 ft on Third, bet. Kentucky and St. Catherine.
100 ft on Third and Magnolia avenue.
100 ft on Third and Shipp avenue.
100 ft on Sixth, bet. Kentucky and Zane.
250 ft on Sixth, bet. Magnolia and Shipp avenue.
200 ft on Twentieth, bet. Walnut and Chestnut.
[illegible]
Also very desirable ground by the acre in the immediate suburbs. For particulars call or address me, No. 64 Jefferson street, between Second and Third.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A desirable 2-story brick residence, No. 120, west side of First street, between Grove and Walnut, 9 rooms, gas and water. Terms easy. J. T. WHITE, office 109 Jefferson street, between Center and Sixth.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THREE VACANT LOTS—50x200 feet, east of [illegible] street, between Preston and Jackson and Jacob and Leard streets; 150x125 feet, between Preston and Jackson and Jacob streets and alley south of Broadway, for private residences, stores, shops or manufacturing purposes. For sale whole or in part to suit purchasers, on favorable terms. Will be exchanged also for suburban property. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Real Estate Agents, S. S. Market, between Seventh and Eighth streets, No. 266.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOT—47 9-12x194 feet, on north side of Portland avenue, between Fourth and Fifth cross streets; whole or in lots of about 22 feet front each. For particulars apply to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Real Estate Agents, S. S. Market, between Seventh and Eighth streets, No. 266.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOT—50x120 feet, on the south side of York street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. For price and terms apply to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Real Estate Agents, S. S. Market street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, No. 266.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—DRUG STORE—We will sell or trade our drug store, southwest corner First and Market, for good city or country property. Inquire at SCHMIDT & WEHRLE'S.

FOR SALE—A LOT—104x257 feet, corner High and Twentieth streets, nicely improved—cottage with 7 rooms, office, shrubbery, fruit, &c. Location and improvements desirable for a home. Inquire of MERIWETHER, ISAACS & CO., No. 116 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—MARE—A desirable harness and saddle mare. Apply at No. 500 Third street, between Chestnut Broadway, or to MORTON, GALT & CO., 136 West Main.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—155x200, east side Fifth street, between Walnut and Chestnut. House and lot, 26x125, south side Jefferson, between Floyd and Preston. 150x274, north side Walnut, between Brook and Floyd. 131x186, south west corner of Clay and Fulton, GEO. NICHOLAS, Executor. Inquire of HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—SIX ACRES OF GROUND—Fronting on Bank street, in Portland. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market st.

FOR SALE—LEASE, BUILDINGS, AND MACHINERY—On the corner of Fourteenth and Grayson streets. This is a desirable opportunity for any one wishing to engage in a manufacturing business. The lot is 132 ft front on Grayson, and 180 ft front on Fourteenth street, and is one of the best locations for a factory in the city. Apply to H. J. LEWIS & BRO., or W. H. DIX.

FOR SALE—LOTS—In size to suit purchasers, on Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, by GRAVES & SON.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—On the north west corner of Main and Third streets, now occupied by J. S. Lithgow & Co. MERIWETHER, ISAACS & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 116 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—My country seat, 1½ miles east of Lagrange, Ky., at junction of Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, containing 52 acres of land; a good hewed log house with 5 rooms, besides four dining-room and kitchen, storehouse, servants' room and other outbuildings; orchard, all of choice apples, peaches and several different kinds of cherries; never-failing well; two good springs, which, [illegible] large [illegible] found on the place. This is one of the most desirable places near Lagrange, being on two railroads and beautifully situated. Any one desiring to buy or exchange for city property, would do well to look at the place or call at my residence, north side of Green street, first cottage above Floyd. R. B. CHAFFY.

FOR SALE—DISTILLERY—Located at Fisherville, Ky., 18 miles from Louisville—machinery entirely new and of the best make—capacity 15 bbls per day—10 acres of land, leased at a rental of $150 per year. This distillery is located in a splendid grain country, and will be sold low on long credit. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—HOTEL—I offer for sale my Hotel, located in the town of Simpsonville, on the Louisville and Shelbyville turnpike. Said hotel is in good repair and doing good business. There are about two acres of ground attached to the hotel and plenty of drinking and stock water on the premises, good stables and all other necessary outbuildings. For further particulars apply to M. A. BELL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—Cheap and on easy terms—A cottage house of three rooms and kitchen, in good order, with 6 acres of land (more if desired), embracing lawn, garden, forest trees, excellent water, and a fine stone quarry, [illegible] Station, on the L., Cin. and L. Railroad, [illegible] miles from the city. Price $2,000. One-third cash, [illegible] 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien. Apply to SAM'L HYMAN, on adjoining premises.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM—100 acres of fine bluegrass land, well improved and well watered, [illegible] miles from the city, and ¼ of a mile from Hobbs' Station, adjoining the farm of L. L. Dorsey. For [illegible] see O. F. STIRMAN, No. 301 West Jefferson st., Louisville, or JAMES FINLEY, near Jeffersontown. SARAH C. PLACE.

FOR SALE—HOTEL—Any one wishing to purchase a pleasant and desirable hotel can do so by applying to the undersigned, in Eminence, Ky. I wish to sell the house known as the "Willard House," [illegible] in a fine location, with plenty of water—all necessary out-buildings—good stables attached to it; [illegible] an ice-house filled with ice. Any one wishing to [illegible] hotel can get as many boarders as they wish, [illegible] a great deal of transient custom. For terms apply to J. M. TODD, Jr., Eminence, Ky.

FOR SALE—FARM—A small Farm of 58 acres, known as Cropper's Depot, on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, in Shelby county. Moderate improvements; 1,000 peach, 300 apple and other fruit trees in full bearing. Will exchange for city property. Apply to Morris & Southwick or to Dr. S. [illegible] DMAN, Frankfort, Ky.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A COTTAGE RESIDENCE—Delightfully located on the Bardstown road, half a mile from Broadway, containing six rooms, attic and porches; all necessary out-buildings in good repair; large yard, and ten acres of ground attached. For particulars inquire at first toll-gate.

FOR RENT—A NEW HOUSE—Handsomely furnished and centrally located, for rent for 12 months. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, No. 136 Main street.

FOR RENT—3 FRONT ROOMS—In Weisiger Block. Apply to J. H. BOGGS, Agent, at Central Market.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED RESIDENCE—A handsome suburban residence, within the city limits, having lawn and garden, containing, together, 5½ acres. To a suitable tenant, the property will be rented for one year. For further particulars apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS.

FOR LEASE—ON LONG TIME—[illegible] FEET OF GROUND—On Chestnut street, between Hancock and Floyd streets. Inquire of Dr. C. M. WAY.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A desirable two-story brick house of 8 rooms, in good order, with good cistern, cellar, and stable, situated on the south side of Broadway, between Jackson and Hancock. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, 270 West Main st., or to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market st.

LOST.

LOST—SETTER BITCH—White, with large black spots, and tail clipped. Any person returning the same to the Kentucky Planing Mill, Ninth, near Broadway, will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—A GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTON—A liberal reward will be paid on leaving at this office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A few boarders can be accommodated at No. 34 Green street, near Second. Day boarders wanted.